

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
1904-1905.



ALLAHABAD:
PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.
1906.

Price, Rs. 1-12-0 (2s 6d.).

CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Administration	i	Co-operative credit societies	viii
Chief features of the year	i	Civil Veterinary department	viii
Seismic disturbances	i	Weather and crops	viii
Land Revenue	ii	Forests	ix
Survey and Settlement	ii	Manufactures and trade	ix
Land Records	ii	Public works	ix
Court of Wards	ii	Canals and irrigation	x
Special Bundelkhand laws	iii	Provincial finance	x
Lambardars and co-sharers	iii	Excise	x
Tenancy Act	iii	Stamps	xi
Police	iv	Income-tax	xi
Criminal Justice	v	Public health	xi
Prisons	v	Medical relief	xii
Civil Justice	vi	Sanitation	xii
Registration	vi	Vaccination	xii
Municipalities	vi	Education	xii
District and local boards	vii	Literature and the Press	xiv
Agriculture	vii	Archæology	xiv

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
1. Physical features of country, area, climate, and chief staples	1	6. Civil divisions of British territory	2
2. Political	1	7. Details of last census, &c.	2
3. Historical summary	2	8. Changes in the administration	2
4. Form of administration	2	9. Relations with tributary states, &c.	2
5. Character of land tenures, &c.	2	10. Condition of the people	2

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11. Realization of the Land Revenue	4	15. Waste lands	6
12. Surveys	4	16. Government estates	6
13. Settlements	5	17. Wards' estates	7
14. Land Records	5	18. Revenue and rent-paying classes	8

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19. Legislating authority	11	24. Civil Justice	16
20. Course of legislation	11	25. Registration	18
21. Police	11	26. Municipal Administration	18
22. Criminal Justice	14	27. Local Boards	20
23. Prisons	15	28. Military (Volunteering)	21

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29. Agriculture	23	34. Manufactures	29
30. Weather and crops	25	35. Trade	29
31. Horticulture	26	36. Buildings and Roads	30
32. Forests	27	37. Canals	31
33. Mines and Quarries	28	38. Irrigation	31

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
39. Gross revenue, &c.	33	44. Assessed taxes	34
40. Land revenue	33	45. Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes	35
41. Canal revenue	33	46. Forests	35
42. Excise	33	47 and 48. Provincial and Local Revenues	35
43. Stamps	34		
			PAGE
49. Municipal Funds	37		

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50. Details of last census, &c.	38	53. Medical relief	39
51. Births and deaths	38	54. Sanitation	40
52. Emigration and Immigration	39	55. Vaccination	40

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56. General system of public instruction	42	58. Literature and the Press	46
57. Education	42	59. Literary Societies	47
			PAGE.
60. Arts and Sciences	47		

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	PAGE.
61. Archæology	48

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	49	64. Stationery	
63. Ecclesiastical	49	65. General Miscellaneous	

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. 1904-1905.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The Hon'ble Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh throughout the year.

Administra-
tion.

2. The departmental chapters of the report cover various periods between October 1903 and June 1905. To explain the course of events it is necessary to go back to the rainy season of 1903, so much depends on the nature of the harvest. The monsoon set in too late to allow of a large *kharif* area. A late storm in October injured the standing crops, especially cotton, but was most beneficial to future cultivation. The big area and the splendid harvest of the *rabi* more than made up for the deficiency of the *kharif*. Wheat had an extraordinarily large acreage and did remarkably well; gram was the only crop which was not a success. The course of prosperity continued till the end of 1904. The monsoon began early and was generally favourable to the *kharif* crops, though Bundelkhand had too much rain at the beginning and too little at the end. Again a late storm in October promoted *rabi* cultivation; winter rains set in soon and improved the situation; prospects were excellent up to January. One more good harvest was in view to continue the time of plenty, but a few nights changed the scene. The blow came from an unexpected quarter and with unprecedented severity. A succession of abnormal frosts, exceeding all records and memory, caused universal damage, and in some places apparently total loss. Fortunately the injury was not quite so great as it appeared to be: subsequent rain revived the fields and undid some of the mischief. The Allahabad division including Bundelkhand suffered most, losing half the crop. This calamity came too late to materially affect the results of the year ending with March 1905, the period to which most of the departmental chapters relate. Prosperity and plague are the prominent features of this report: one explains progress, the other justifies decadence. There is little hope of prosperity occupying the same position in next year's annals. The frost of 1905 was the forerunner of a greater misfortune. The monsoon failed where rain was most required, and famine has returned to the province. Bundelkhand is again thrown back, and agriculture is disorganized in parts of the Agra division. Perhaps in some mysterious way the unkindness of the season may cause an abatement of plague.

Chief features
of the year.

3. The earthquake of April 4th, 1905, which was so disastrous in the Punjab, caused some damage in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions of Agra. Nine lives were lost, and considerable injury was done to buildings. Dehra Dún district, and in it Mussoorie, suffered most. Fortunately there was time to put this hill station in order before the arrival of visitors from the plains: business was not interrupted.

Seismic
disturbances.

Land Revenue.

4. In so prosperous a period as the year ending with September 1904, no difficulty would be felt in realizing the revenue : the percentage of collections to the real demand exceeded 99·90. It is not reasonable to expect absolute immunity from physical calamities throughout the province : floods and hail did some local damage, but the resulting remission of revenue was only half a lakh. Coercive processes were employed less frequently than in the previous year, though even then they had been used less than before. No doubt the facility of collection is to some extent due to the liberal relief granted to Bundelkhand, where a reduction of the yearly demand by seven lakhs has put the revenue administration on a practical footing. The taqāvi advances amounted to about 2½ lakhs equally divided between the two Acts. There was a revival in the operations under the Agricultural Loans Act, arising no doubt from the urgent need of money to take full advantage of the favourable *rabi* season.

Survey and settlement.

5. Surveys for cadastral purposes were in progress in three districts : much use was made of the patwāri ; his work was generally satisfactory. Settlement on the ordinary lines was being done in three districts : the percentage of enhancement was greatest in Azamgarh, 10·38. In three other districts special rules were applied to effect reductions or to equalize the incidence. Satisfactory progress has been made in the operations in Bundelkhand. The settlement of Azamgarh is producing an unusually large crop of litigation.

Land records.

6. Steps were taken to increase the number and enhance the pay of patwāris and the superior staff, to improve the education of patwāris, and to enable them to reside in their circles by giving them pecuniary assistance in building houses. The condition of the village papers is not everywhere satisfactory : in one sub-division (Kasia) of the Gorakhpur district the recorded rental fell short of the real sum by about a lakh of rupees. The appointment of special officers, junior members of the civil service, to remedy this defect in four of the worst districts proved to be a successful measure. Particular attention was paid by the officials of the land records department to the tahsil registers : the value of these statistics is now generally recognised.

Court of Wards.

7. During the year 203 estates, with a rent-roll of 65½ lakhs, were under the management of the Court of Wards. Owing to the fine *rabi* crop the collections were exceptionally good, exceeding indeed the current demand. The incidence of land revenue cesses and rates, taken together, was less than 50 per cent. Sixteen estates were released : their combined figures speak well for the administration ; their rental has risen from under a lakh and a half to more than two lakhs, and seven lakhs have been spent on repayment of debts, improvements and investments. The total expenditure of the 203 estates on improvements was nearly three lakhs : a large part of the money was spent on irrigation. Two new steps were taken to facilitate the future development of properties—a Court of Wards Engineer was appointed, and a conference of managers was held under the guidance of the Director of land records and agriculture. It is satisfactory to learn that there is much less litigation with the tenantry than in the estates of ordinary zamíndárs. The employment of village headmen was extended ; but the system is still on its trial. There were only two districts in which the auditors found a faulty system of accounts.

8. The progress made in carrying out the Encumbered Estates Act was necessarily slow, because the preliminary steps occupied a long time. Delay on the part of proprietors retarded the Judges, and the Commissioners had to wait for the Judges. However though the business done in the year was little if measured by figures, it prepared the way for a large outturn of work, liquidation was completed in more than 500 cases by the end of January 1905. The Act has worked smoothly; it is fortunate that the majority of the creditors and debtors are reasonable and disposed to compromise. No measure of the kind could satisfy everybody, but the object of the legislature is being obtained without any serious grievance being caused. The action already taken amply justifies the enactment of the new law. No difficulty has arisen in carrying out the provisions of the Alienation of Land Act. The result of the year's working is a considerable increase in the area held by agricultural tribes. The price of land does not seem to have fallen, nor does there appear to be any fall in the demand for it. The extent to which these two Acts have affected credit is still uncertain. The general opinion is that solvent and trustworthy landholders can still get accommodation from their bankers at the old rate, but that a man who has approached the end of his resources is pulled up sooner than he was before, and one who wishes to make a splash with a marriage finds it harder to persuade a moneylender to help him. The new legislation has indirectly some of the effects of a sumptuary law.

Special
Bundelkhand
laws.

9. The position of the lambardār has not been materially strengthened. The difficulty of reconciling the official distribution of the revenue with the village practice in some of the Eastern districts still remains to be settled. The growth of imperfect partition caused a serious increase of work.

Lambardārs
and co-sharers.

10. There was a rise in the number of enhancement cases and of suits for arrears of rent, but these increases were probably due in some indirect way to the general prosperity rather than to the effects of the Tenancy Act. Surrenders remain much fewer than they used to be before 1902, showing that tenant right is more valuable. It is disappointing to find that ejectments were as numerous as in the previous year, and have not fallen to the normal level which prevailed before the passing of the Act. It is too soon to express a confident opinion, but appearances certainly point to the success of the landlords in defeating the object of the legislature. No cunning device has been invented for evading the legal restrictions, but full use has been made of the means provided by the Act, a fuller use than was contemplated by the authors of the statute. The landlord seems to prefer year to year tenants whose rent can be enhanced at will, to make free use of ejectment, and to have no difficulty in re-letting his land. It is possible that the attempts of agricultural labourers to rise to the status of cultivators, noticed in paragraph 155 of this report, may have helped the landlord to find tenants. A rising labourer is just the man to take a vacant field. The general prosperity of the last few years may have weakened the tenants' position by increasing the competition for land. With worse seasons landlords may be expected to show less activity. There is one effect of the Act about which there can be no difference of opinion—it has enormously increased work. The point will soon be reached when Government must decide between a permanent increase of the staff and a change in the law.

Tenancy Act.

Police.

11. Cognizable crime, especially theft, was less than in the previous year, and less than it had been for fourteen years. On the other hand non-cognizable crime increased. The general prosperity was the reason for both variations ; in time of plenty petty thefts are few, but the number of persons who can afford litigation and take advantage of a trifling pretext is great. The duties of the police were particularly difficult, because the evacuation of houses on account of plague gave unusual opportunities to thieves. As judged by figures, the work showed an improvement all round, and all the Commissioners testified to the steady progress of the administration.

12. The Police report covers the calendar year 1904. There was much less dacoity than in 1903 : this result may be partly ascribed to the captures made and the preventive action taken in that year. The distress caused by the frost gave rise to a bad outbreak in Agra district in 1905. The relations with the officials of native states in dealing with dacoity were satisfactory. There were few poisoning cases ; but one offender arrested confessed to having caused the death of 13 persons in Bharatpur in this way. Coining and cattle-theft were the two classes of offences handled with least success. There were instances of excellent work : the fault lay in the general failure of detection and prevention. The amount of base coin in circulation shows that counterfeiting must be done on a large scale, and that the number of cases brought to light must be but a small proportion of the total. There is no doubt that the police have not been sufficiently alert and energetic, though the suppression of this kind of crime presents peculiar difficulty. It is equally hard to cope with cattle-theft. Officers were put on special duty to organize some system for dealing with cattle-lifters and receivers : they acquired some useful information, but effected little towards the purpose of their deputation. Their employment resulted in the adoption of the policy of steady perseverance set forth in paragraph 60 of this report. Infanticide is the only other class of crime which need be specially noticed : the preventive measures continue ; but in spite of the proportions of sexes in families on the proclaimed list, the general opinion is that infanticide has nearly ceased.

13. Criminal tribes are gradually being brought under control. The system of identification by finger-impressions furnishes a much-needed check on them. Haburahs were less in evidence after the raid of 1903. Mr. Bramley's report on inter-provincial crime was submitted at the close of the year : it relates chiefly to offences committed by residents of the United Provinces on the rivers of Bengal and Assam. It contains a very interesting account of a little known class of criminals, river robbers. The great difficulty experienced by the local police in dealing with these offenders and with other classes who always commit their depredations outside the province is that they do nothing at home for which they can be punished. Their conduct here may be free from reproach : they do not even bring the stolen property back with them, but only the proceeds.

14. New rules for surveillance have been made, the registers used for this purpose have been put in a more convenient form. There was an increase in the number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood : it is satisfactory to find that a larger percentage of persons dealt with were already under surveillance. Very useful work was done

by the staff employed in recording finger-impression slips, nearly 1,900 criminals including 659 members of criminal tribes were identified in this way. The frequent demands for expert evidence severely tax the office. The establishment must be sufficient to provide a number of itinerant experts as well as to do the proper work at headquarters.

15. The system of working through village headmen is being slowly developed. It is sometimes difficult to find a satisfactory person to fill the post. The existence of the appointment is not always regarded with favour by the villagers themselves.

16. Though punishments were fewer and rewards more numerous, there was room for improvement in both respects. There are officers who do not recognise that they should blame when they must, and praise when they can. The punishment rules were altered by the abolition of fines and the introduction of black marks. Satisfactory results were obtained at the training school for probationary sub-inspectors. A scheme for the reorganization of the provincial police has been worked out. All municipalities have been relieved of the whole or half of their police charges. Progress in some reforms was delayed by the necessity of awaiting the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission.

17. Money was freely spent on building quarters, the possession of a decent and comfortable house is a more important element of contentment and self-respect than an increase of pay.

18. In Agra the number of offences brought to trial shows a slight decrease, corresponding with the reduction of crime noticed in the preceding section (police) of this report. In Oudh for some obscure reason the tendency was not the same. It is hard to give any plausible explanation for this difference between the two provinces. Honorary Magistrates gave sensible assistance to the administration, though not quite so much as is indicated by the number of cases they tried, for the offences which come before them are for the most part trivial. The average duration of trials was the same in both provinces, nine days. One hundred and twenty capital sentences were passed. There was a reduction in the number of whippings. In many cases first offenders were treated with clemency and allowed to go unpunished. For the first time since 1874 the High Court had not to try any European British subject. There was an increase in the number of appellants and applicants for revision : less than 30 per cent. were successful. The average duration of appeals was under 20 days.

Criminal
justice.

19. The jail population was slightly greater than in 1903. There were only 167 juvenile prisoners—a fact which speaks well for the discretion of the courts. Fewer habitual convicts were admitted than in the previous year ; it is hoped that stricter discipline, especially separate confinement at night, has increased the deterrent effects of imprisonment ; there are now barracks with cubicles for habituals at all the central prisons and in some district jails. The care taken in selecting prisoners for release on account of the coronation is shown by the small number of them who have since returned to jail. There were fewer punishments than in 1903 : really serious breaches of discipline were very rare. Habitual offenders did not give much more trouble than others in minor matters, but were generally responsible for the worst occurrences. There were only three escapes.

Prisons.

20. The death-rate was only 14·5 per thousand—the lowest ever known. There was no cholera and very little plague or cerebro-spinal fever. Dysentery, pneumonia and tubercular diseases caused most mortality: the spread of the first-named disease was found very hard to stop. The reduction of the death-rate is a matter for which the department may fairly claim credit as the result of the attention paid to sanitation. The profits per head earned by the prisoners, though not quite so high as in 1903, exceeded the figures of all the previous years. The most important industries were printing and the manufacture of carpets, matting and cloth. Economy was effected by the purchase of grain at harvest time and storage for subsequent use. The position of hospital assistants employed in jails has been improved by a liberal system of money rewards. These men had a grievance in the loss of private practice which followed their appointment to serve in the prisons department.

Civil Justice.

21. Litigation increased throughout the province, especially in the form of small causes. The pending file both of suits and appeals was considerably reduced in Oudh, but not in Agra; though the average duration of cases was less in Agra than in Oudh. About 50 per cent. of the applications for execution of decrees were wholly infructuous: the number of applications for disposal declined in Agra, but increased in Oudh. The volume of work in the High Court continued to grow, it is calculated that the arrears are sufficient to occupy two years and cannot be reduced by the present number of judges. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the pending file was greatly diminished.

22. Village munsifs did much more work, as many more were appointed. It is difficult to say how far the establishment of their Courts may be regarded as a success. Much depends on the personality of the munsif. Apparently the experiment was started on too large a scale: more appointments were made than could be suitably filled. No gross abuse of power is reported, but irregular attempts to extend jurisdiction came to notice.

Registration.

23. There was a considerable increase in the number of documents registered, but the total still fell short of the figures for years prior to 1902. The falling off is ascribed to the effects of prosperity, the Tenancy Act and the Bundelkhand Acts. Wills increased owing to the prevalence of plague. The system of identification by thumb-impressions has answered well. It is proposed to build quarters for sub-registrars who cannot find accommodation.

Municipalities.

24. There were fewer municipalities, as fifteen had been converted into notified areas. The boards generally paid sufficient attention to their duties: the results of audit were as a rule satisfactory. The financial position is almost everywhere sound. In spite of the adverse influence of plague, there was a substantial increase in the net income from octroi. The revision of the schedules made the tax more productive, and consumption grew with prosperity: the frost of 1905 came too late in the municipal year to have much effect. Other taxes also yielded more than before: in some places direct taxation was substituted for a duty: in Fyzabad a charge was imposed on pilgrims. Liberal assistance was given by the Imperial and the Provincial Government. Altogether the year was a good one from a financial point of view. Not only did the income increase, but there was a great saving in expenditure: municipalities were relieved of the whole or half of the police charges; good use was made of the money, the bulk was spent on measures connected with sanitation.

25. The expenditure on drainage and sewerage was nearly 9½ lakhs and about 2½ lakhs more than in the previous year. Progress was made in the large schemes in course of execution at Cawnpore, Benares, Lucknow and Agra. More work would probably have been done if there had been more experts to advise. The Sanitary Engineer had his hands too full. Water-works absorbed 5½ lakhs. At Agra an arrangement has now been made with the Military Department for the apportionment of the expenditure on water-supply. An important scheme for Mussooree was sanctioned and commenced. It is disappointing to find that the death-rate remains high in spite of all the money that has been spent. Malarial fever and plague are the principal causes of mortality. The origin of the latter may still be regarded as an open question, but there can be no doubt that saturation of the soil is the main source of malaria. There is reason to suppose that the introduction of water-works unaccompanied with drainage may not be an unmixed blessing. This consideration justifies the large expenditure on drainage as part of a programme to be continued in the future.

26. Both the income and the expenditure increased. The closing balance was a good deal less than in the previous year, but nearly three times the prescribed minimum. A larger amount was spent on public works, education and medical relief. Arboriculture made some progress in spite of the serious injury done by frost to the young trees in the early part of 1905. Village sanitation received attention; but in villages little can be done. There are indications that in some districts members of the boards are taking more interest in the administration, and especially in educational questions. Under the new system of increased power and responsibility which is being introduced the business of local self-government will be more attractive. How far efficiency should be sacrificed to the administrative education of the people is a question for the future. A good many experiments must be made before the best method of employing non-official members in the administration is discovered; some failures must be expected.

District and
Local Boards.

27. A large quantity of seed was distributed by the department of Agriculture for cash payment and on credit. It would be easy to extend the latter system and make a display of a big business; but it is not the duty of Government to do more than show the way, nor should the responsibility of supplying a great number of cultivators be lightly incurred. There are limits to the organization which it is desirable to employ for the purpose, and there is a danger that the money required to finance the operations may not always be available. The Director has therefore attempted to stop short after the introduction of the selected seed, and to leave the cultivators to arrange for the preservation of the stock. Unfortunately many of them prefer to depend on him for a supply instead of saving seed for themselves. An endeavour is being made to form co-operative seed societies, which if successful will solve the difficulty. Experiments with cotton have been disappointing. Imported varieties either fail or require too much attention to be remunerative. The indigenous plant seems incapable of improvement. There is an increasing demand for the services of the trained well-borers supplied by the department. The attempts made to find a good water-supply in the Tarai were successful enough to justify the continuance of operations on a larger scale. Attention was paid to the improvement of boring appliances and to

Agriculture.

methods of constructing percolation wells in a stratum of sand. Much progress could not be made in cattle-breeding. The advance made in arboriculture may be gathered from the fact that in ten districts practically the whole length of the provincial roads is provided with avenues; the Director has published a practical manual on this subject. Some substantial changes have been sanctioned in the Agricultural School, the staff is to be strengthened and the curriculum widened to prepare the students for serving as land agents under non-official employers. The post of Economic Botanist was created. An important scheme for the development of the department was sanctioned after the close of the year.

**Co-operative
credit societies.**

28. A member of the civil service was appointed Registrar during the second half of the year. He found 223 societies in existence: all were village banks of the Raiffeisen type. Many of these had ceased operations, and most of the remainder were without any co-operative principle. The movement is still in its infancy. There are signs of promise, but it is too soon to express a confident opinion on the prospect of future development. It is yet to be seen whether the agricultural classes will practise enough thrift to finance a bank with their savings. It is not difficult to get them to combine to borrow money on joint responsibility by using a bank which is financed from outside and lends only to members. The most encouraging feature is the system of periodical deposits adopted by some of the most flourishing institutions.

**Civil
Veterinary
Department.**

29. The Superintendent has been relieved of his imperial duties. Three new dispensaries were opened, and eight additional veterinary assistants were entertained. There was no serious epidemic among horses; but anthrax caused great mortality among cattle: it was unfortunate that a deficiency of serum restricted inoculation. It is satisfactory to find that the opposition to preventive inoculation is disappearing.

**Weather and
crops.**

30. On the whole the monsoon of 1904 was favourable to *khariḥ*-crops: it began early and ended late. Bundelkhand and the Agra division were the only places where there was any cause for complaint; they did not get enough rain in September, and were out of the path of the late storm which swept through the eastern part of the province in October. Moreover in Bundelkhand the season did not open well, excessive moisture in July retarded and restricted sowings. The winter rains started in November and were unusually copious. The *rabi* crop promised to be very good at the end of 1904, but began to suffer from rust in January 1905 on account of the persistently wet weather. There was still hope of an excellent harvest when a succession of severe frosts set in. It is not too much to say that such cold has not been known within the memory of living men: at Allahabad the minimum temperature was 18° one night, and there must have been colder places. The fields suffered severely, the injury was greatest where the crops were most forward. Then came more wet weather which partially revived the frost-bitten plants, but also caused an outbreak of rust in the eastern districts. The average *rabi* outturn for the whole province was about 65 per cent. of a normal crop, it was least in the central and southern parts. To a casual observer the injured fields showed no signs of their true condition, everything looked all right, but the ears were empty. The loss of a splendid harvest when all danger seemed past had a most demoralizing effect, and the mocking appearance of the crops aggravated the trouble.

Unfortunately the outturn was smallest where the need was greatest, it was less than 50 per cent. of the normal quantity in the Allahabad division. The gross produce of both harvests was 30 per cent. less than in the preceding year, though the cultivated area was greater.

31. Forests like fields suffered from the frost. Sál trees were seriously damaged, the full amount of the mischief could not be determined before the rains. On the other hand the cold weather was favourable to deodárs and other firs in the hills, while the frequent falls of rain diminished the danger of fire. There was a slight increase in the number of offences, but there were very few bad cases, only five instances of conflagrations caused intentionally. The outturn was rather smaller than in the previous year, but the gross receipts were greater. The rise in the receipts of the School circle more than made up for the decline in the other two circles. The expenditure appears to have increased a great deal, because it includes a lakh which ought to have been paid in the previous year. If the accounts are adjusted by debiting this sum to the period to which it belongs, the surplus will be about 10½ lakhs and nearly Rs. 80,000 less than the surplus of 1903-1904. The outlay on the removal of produce and on buildings and communications increased. However the net profit from the year's work was much above the average result obtained in the preceding five years. There is no reason to anticipate any check in the steady growth of income. There is a great demand for fuel at Dehra and for the tufaceous limestone produced in the Dûn. A tramway and fuel shoot have been made to serve Chakráta. The manufacture of turpentine and colophony yields a substantial profit, though it is attended with some risk of injury to the trees. The only unsatisfactory feature is the decrease in the sale of bamboos, due partly to a change of system, and partly to an unintelligible decline in the demand.

Forests.

32. New factories for ginning and pressing cotton continue to be built. The manufacture of iron and brass is increasing. More oil mills are being started, but lac factories are declining, at any rate temporarily. The case of indigo seems hopeless. There is no new departure in handicrafts.

Manufactures
and trade.

33. Several railway extensions were opened, the most important was the Agra-Delhi Chord line. Traffic was also facilitated by some important reductions of rates. The volume of trade showed a considerable increase. The imports of European yarn and piece-goods recovered with an improvement in general prosperity; in bad times people had to be satisfied with Indian commodities. Stone and lime came in large quantities from Rájputána and Central India for railway construction. Owing to the good *rabi* harvest of 1904 the export trade in grain and oilseeds advanced, the transactions were the largest ever known; but later on, after the frosts of 1905, the tide turned, and grain was flowing into the province, not out of it. Variations in the demand for railway materials, owing to the commencement or completion of lines under construction, disturb the figures for separate parts of the province as distinguished from the whole. River-borne traffic decreased.

34. There was a larger trade than before with Nepál except in timber: there was a greater demand in that country for cotton goods. Political events reduced the trade with Tibet.

35. The most important buildings in course of construction were the currency office at Cawnpore, the court-house at Aligarh, and quarters, &c., for the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra. The provision of accommodation

Public Works.

for public servants was not neglected, and every department was treated as liberally as funds allowed. Nearly 100 miles of new metalled roads were constructed, large sums were spent on improving the pilgrim routes and other hill roads. The Chhota Gandak river in Gorakhpur was bridged at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Canals and Irrigation.

36. The capital outlay on canals was nearly $23\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The Mát Branch Extension was completed, the construction of the Ken Canal was continued, and the Dukwa Weir on the Betwa Canal was begun. The Agra Canal was closed to general navigation: a similar step is contemplated for the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals. Navigation is unprofitable to Government, and is undesirable for economical reasons because it interferes with the development of irrigation; with the extension of railways it has lost its importance for traffic. The gross receipts of all kinds amounted to nearly 104 lakhs, a sum which has only once been exceeded. The assessments show a great decline on account of the copious rainfall of the winter of 1904-1905, the receipts of the current year will be affected accordingly. As a general rule the cultivator gains when Government loses, because the saving of irrigation means a reduced expenditure; but in the present instance unfortunately the severe frost made him suffer equally. Though the area irrigated in 1904-1905 was less than the average for the past twelve years, the sum assessed on it was greater, because there was very much land under sugarcane, and this kind of crop bears a high rate. The prospects of the department are good. The net receipts, no deduction being made for interest, show a return of 7 per cent. on capital outlay. The important work last completed, the Mát Branch Extension, is paying well. The increasing use of the Betwa Canal promises favourably for the success of the Ken Canal and other schemes connected with Bundelkhand. The enhanced rates for sugarcane and wheat will cause an increase of revenue, while the reduction made for cotton should raise the demand for irrigation at a time when the water-supply is ample.

Provincial finance.

37. This was the first year of the new contract, the terms of which are explained in paragraphs 192 and 205 of the report. The arrangement is meant to be permanent, and is not to be revised unless circumstances imperatively require a readjustment. The Local Government will have the benefit of any growth in the income assigned to it. The consequence of the change of system was a gain of more than $20\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the province, but the practical result is complicated by other matters as explained in paragraph 205. The receipts classed as provincial exceeded the estimate, while the expenditure fell short of it. The anticipated deficit was considerably reduced, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 66,83,000. The local receipts and expenditure were respectively greater and less than the estimates, the closing balance was raised to Rs. 26,49,000. In spite of the effects of plague the year was a good one, the frosts of 1905 came too late to affect the revenue. The savings in expenditure were mainly due to unforeseen obstacles which checked the progress of reforms.

Excise.

38. The Excise revenue went up with the continuance of prosperity, but the rise of the income was greater than the increase in consumption. The receipts from country spirits were 7.4 per cent. more than before, while the quantity consumed was only 1.2 per cent. above the former level. Some additions to the still-head duty contributed to this result: another important

factor was the keen competition at auctions which forced up the license fees. The income from hemp drugs increased on the same lines.

39. The policy of Government has been to raise the income and to check the growth of consumption. With these objects in view the incidence of still-head duty has been gradually raised in the course of five years from Re. 1-15-0 to Rs. 2-11-0. This process has been cautiously carried out for fear of affording inducements to illicit manufacture. The measure of success attained is largely due to the continuance of prosperity. The revenue has not been defrauded, and the tendency towards an increased consumption inseparable from good times has been checked. Now, with the advent of worse harvests and dearer food, even greater caution must be exercised. The poorer classes who are the principal consumers have full pockets no longer: they must not be driven by a rise in the price of liquor to supply their wants from illicit sources.

40. Where such action is expedient the sites of shops are being changed, but the principle *quieta non movere* applies with especial force to interference with the existing arrangements in towns. Where there has been no serious complaint about the position of a shop its removal to a theoretically better situation is apt to cause an outcry. The annoyance felt by the new neighbours is greater than the relief felt by the old.

41. The income from Stamps rose owing to increase of litigation and growth of business. The number of vendors was reduced, but is considered still to be too large. More breaches of the law were brought to notice; but this result is believed to be accidental, and is not ascribed to any increased tendency towards evasion of duty.

Stamps.

42. There was a rise of nearly half a lakh in the receipts: it was due to the growth of prosperity. The number of objections and appeals fell slightly, but is still too high if it is to be considered a measure of the fairness of the assessments. However taxation under Part IV of the Act does not seem too severe when the amount is compared with the sum paid by Government servants. There must be many cases in which an objection is made on general principles without any regard to the propriety of the assessment. A weak point in the administration is that there are indications of a tendency to squeeze into the lowest grade persons recently exempted for having incomes less than Rs. 1,000.

Income tax.

43. In spite of the prevalence of plague the year was fairly healthy; the birth-rate rose, and the death-rate dropped to the normal level. The excess of births over deaths was more than 1 per cent. The growth of population was most marked in Bundelkhand, it was regarded as a sign of returning prosperity. The fall in the infantile death-rate was no doubt due to the same cause. The figures showing the mortality from each kind of disease must be accepted with caution, they are based on the reports of *chaukidars* who have to diagnose each case as best they can. Hardly any medical supervision is possible outside municipal areas. However it is probable that the classification is in the main correct. There seems to have been much less mortality from fever and measles than in the previous year: this appears to be the main cause for the reduction of the death-rate. Cholera was much less fatal than usual. The amount of small-pox was normal. Plague was much more severe, but missed out many places; it increased the death-rate by only 3.75 per thousand. It affected the eastern districts most.

Public health.

Medical relief. 44. The number of persons treated at dispensaries of all kinds amounted to about one-tenth of the population of the province. The total attendance remained steady, but there was a decrease in the popularity of institutions for women—probably a result of the plague scares. On the other hand it is satisfactory to notice a considerable increase in the number of visits paid to women at their houses. The improvement in the physical condition of the people is shown by the small total of operations on abscesses.

The two great needs of the province are a larger supply of hospital assistants and a college for training assistant surgeons. The Local Government is carrying out the enlargement of the Agra school for hospital assistants at its own expense, though the Military Department and Rájputána have a share in the benefits of the institution. Accommodation is being provided for 25 additional students. After the close of the year a movement was started to found a medical college at Lucknow as a memorial of the Royal visit. The popularity of the proposal was shown by the spontaneous liberality with which all classes contributed to the cost.

Sanitation. 45. An account of the work done in municipalities will be found in paragraphs 116-118 of the report: much attention was paid to drainage, which is considered more efficacious than the destruction of mosquito larvæ in preventing the spread of malaria. For the smaller towns and large villages a grant of one lakh was made to promote sanitation. A large amount of quinine was distributed. The district authorities and the department may be congratulated on the successful management of the large fairs. These assemblages were held without any prohibition of attendance, passed off without interruption from epidemics, and led to no traceable spread of disease. The Sanitary Board dealt with projects amounting to 15 lakhs.

Vaccination. 46. Plague interfered with vaccination work, but the results were about the same as in the previous year and may be considered satisfactory. It is noticeable that the district which has the worst record for vaccination suffered most from small-pox. A depôt for the supply of lymph was established at Patwa Dangar in Naini Tál district and worked successfully: it served not only the province, but parts of Rájputána and Central India.

Education. 47. The numbers attending English schools and colleges increased, but the attendance at vernacular schools, secondary or primary, either declined or remained stationary. The continued advance in English education is attributable to the steady development of a province still educationally backward. The temporary check in vernacular education is due to the prevalence of plague; it is especially marked in private institutions which have not the backbone of official responsibility to support them in adverse circumstances. There was a further substantial increase in expenditure about Rs. 5,16,000, of which Rs. 2,32,000 came from provincial and local funds, spread over all branches of education.

48. The Indian Universities Act, 1904, came into operation in the province on October 1st, 1904. Paragraph 240 of the report deals with the constitution of the Allahabad University. A new Indian service professor was appointed to the Muir College, and the provincial service of Government professors has been graded on more liberal salaries. A scheme for the higher study of Arabic at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, has been sanctioned: a similar scheme for Sanskrit at the Government College,

Benares, was suggested. The system of instruction in science at the Muir College was much improved. A properly equipped science department is being established at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. Large grants were made for hostels, and were supplemented by private donations.

49. The condition of secondary education cannot be regarded as satisfactory: instruction in English is especially weak. Improvements have been made to the extent admitted by the provincial finances. The number of scholarships has been increased, and the pay and prospects of the teachers improved, boarding-houses have been built and enlarged, grants-in-aid have been enhanced. Further action will be taken on the same lines as funds can be spared. Schemes for the improvement of the training college for teachers and for starting an aided training college are ready. In recent years secondary education has received much less liberal treatment than other branches of instruction, because the money could not go all round. The result is that the students who proceed to colleges have not sufficient training to be ready for advanced courses, and that those whose education closes in secondary schools are left with qualifications disproportionate to the length of their studies.

50. The policy of putting primary education on a popular basis has been continued. In some districts village committees have been formed to supervise the local institutions, and circles have been constituted under members of the district board and other influential persons. Progress must necessarily be slow. It is disappointing to find that the system of replacing board schools by aided schools has not so far met with much success, but the prevalence of plague in the past year sufficiently accounts for the apparent failure of the experiment. Special efforts have been made to improve the qualifications of teachers, new normal schools are being built, training classes have been started in districts with a short course of one year, and annual meetings have been arranged for the instruction of teachers who cannot be spared to attend classes. Steps have been taken to compile a new set of vernacular text-books written in simple language. The inspecting staff has been increased and declared eligible for pension.

51. The report of the committee appointed to consider the best means of extending female education is still under the consideration of Government. The number of girls' schools increased, but the want of qualified women as teachers was felt.

52. Important steps have been taken for the extension of technical education. The medical school at Agra has been enlarged and provided with a hostel, the foundation of a medical college has been laid, an agricultural college is about to be started, and a scheme has been prepared for the development of mechanical training and electrical work at Roorkee.

53. The reforms most urgently needed in the Educational Department will involve a recurring increase of expenditure of 8 lakhs of rupees, including $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for secondary schools, and a non-recurring expenditure of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. For these measures schemes are ready and await allotment of funds, but the Local Government is quite unable to meet the demand. Provincial and local expenditure taken together have increased by more than five lakhs since 1901-1902, apart from special grants from the Government of India. Private liberality has been by no means backward, the subscriptions for the improvement of college education alone have amounted to nearly $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the

last three years. The province has a strong claim to receive further assistance from the imperial finances.

Literature
and the press.

54. The literature of the year was marked by a large increase of Hindi works. Religion and poetry were the two most fertile subjects. There was no new departure, and no book can be said to have attracted extraordinary attention. Good work was done by the Benares Pandits in Sanskrit. Among the newspapers the Allahabad Law Journal may be mentioned as a useful publication with a good reputation among professional readers. The tone of the press was on the whole moderate.

Archæology.

55. The expenditure on archæology amounted to Rs. 83,000. Most of the money was spent in Agra on the Tāj, the Fort and other buildings which required restoration. Work was done at Lucknow on the Juma Masjid, the Kaisar Bāgh, the Alam Bāgh, the Sikandar Bāgh and the Dilkusha palace. A few buildings were repaired at other places. At Agra an interesting discovery was made, some marble was found just as it had been left stacked for use in the time of the Mughal Emperors.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(Reports on the administration of the Rámpur and Tehri States.)

RÁMPUR.

1. The financial position remains sound. The income was 33 lakhs and the expenditure $31\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The decrease of two lakhs in the income as compared with the figures of the preceding year was caused by variations under certain heads which do not constitute branches of the administration. Nearly 99 per cent. of the current demand for land revenue was collected, the balance was mainly due to a local failure of the rice crop. The Nawáb takes a keen interest in the working of his land revenue system, and personally inspected some tahsils. The Legislative Council has passed some useful Acts and Regulations. The Rent and Revenue Acts have been translated into English. Revenue Administration.

2. Irrigation is being developed by the improvement of the existing channels and weirs. The attempt which is being made under the guidance of the Agricultural Department of the United Provinces to revive the sugar industry promises to be successful: the experiments have been satisfactory; the construction of a factory is contemplated. An experimental farm has been started on the same lines as the Government farm at Cawnpore: varieties of cotton and sugarcane are being tested. An agricultural bank has been established with the assistance of a contribution of Rs. 9,000 from the State treasury as a deposit without interest. Agricultural Improvements.

3. Eight more schools have been started, including one new girls' school, and the attendance has sensibly increased. The industrial school has made satisfactory progress. In consequence of the report of a Commission appointed in the previous year, steps are being taken to extend the facilities for primary education. Education.

4. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients at the medical institutions, though the general health of the people was better than in the previous year. The female hospital is much appreciated. Vaccination has not advanced, but has even lost ground, to judge by the number of operations; better results are anticipated from the appointment of a native doctor to take charge of this branch of the department. Medical work including vaccination.

TEHRI.

5. The revenue amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, an increase of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs as compared with the figures of the previous year. The forests yielded five lakhs, but this sum was swollen by outstanding items. The expenditure was $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs including three lakhs invested in loans and Government paper. The demand for land revenue is a little less than a lakh, and was collected easily, though Revenue.

PHYSICAL
AND POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY.

Medical and
Educational
Departments.

crops and cattle suffered from the heavy snowfall of the winter. The new settlement which has just come into force appears, therefore, to be moderate.

6. There was a slight increase in the number of patients treated at the medical institutions; but there was a considerable decline in the total of vaccinations, for which the vaccinators seem responsible. In Education no progress was made.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

(See pages 4 to 36 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(There was no change during the year.)

9.—RELATIONS WITH THE TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(There is nothing to record under this head.)

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.)

General.

7. The year 1903-1904 was the last of a series of fat years, and was marked by the breaking of agricultural records. The cultivated area was the largest ever known, 1 per cent. greater than in 1902-1903. A downward tendency in the prices of food grains coupled with a great demand for labour did much to improve the condition of the working classes. The general prosperity is shown by the ease with which Government dues were collected, by the expansion of the excise revenue, and by the large increase of stock which the quinquennial enumeration of cattle disclosed. Except a small area in the Tarai there was not a deteriorated tract in the province in October 1904. Unfortunately there was soon to be a change of scene, the top of the upward path had been reached. The frost and the drought of 1905 came at the moment when the people at last had reason to congratulate themselves on a return to the old order of good harvests and low prices.

Agriculture.

8. Delay in the commencement of the monsoon of 1903 and a severe storm in October restricted the area and diminished the produce of the *kharif* crops; cotton perhaps suffered most in both respects. The Western districts fared better than the Eastern. The area under rice continued to decline, and was actually 19 per cent. less than in 1899-1900. The October storm made up for the injury to the *kharif* by the benefit which it caused to the *rabi*, the area was extraordinarily large because land long remained wet enough to sow, the moisture in the soil rendered the crops independent of winter rains, the outturn was excellent, especially in the centre of the province. Gram was the only crop which did not do well. The expansion of the area under wheat was remarkable, and was accepted as a clear sign of unbroken prosperity. Some local damage caused by floods, hail and other calamities in the Eastern districts and Bundelkhand did not appreciably affect the general condition of the people there. The year will be remembered as a good one on account of its *rabi* crop.

Prices.

9. There was a general downward tendency in the prices of agricultural produce: the fall was most marked in the case of barley; gram and rice remained steady. Local influences caused variations of the market corresponding

1904-1905]

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

3 Chapter I.

PHYSICAL
AND POLITI-
CAL GEO-
GRAPHY.

with the nature of the harvest; thus *kharif* grains became cheaper in the west than in the east, reversing the situation as it stood at the close of the previous year.

10. Plague had an injurious effect on trade, particularly at the beginning of an outbreak. Cotton mills did badly because the crop was poor. The sugar industry continued to decline on account of the low price of the manufactured product; cane is being supplanted by more profitable crops. The case of indigo seems hopeless.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.)

Total demand
and collections.

11. The total demand under all sources of income under the control of the Board was Rs. 8,57,71,941, but the real demand was only Rs. 8,32,28,152. The difference is principally due to the inclusion in the former of suspensions amounting to 21 lakhs granted for Bundelkhand. These suspensions were granted in consequence of summary reductions of revenue, the difference between the old and the new assessment was for administrative reasons treated as a suspended portion of the demand instead of being struck off the accounts. The total of 21 lakhs is made up of three yearly items of seven lakhs each. Out of Rs. 8,32,28,152 the collections amounted to Rs. 8,30,94,925.

Land revenue.

12. The real demand for land revenue including arrears, was Rs. 6,36,09,574; the collections were Rs. 6,36,04,569, very nearly 100 per cent. The sum remitted and suspended within the year for the damage done by floods, hail and other calamities, as noticed in paragraph 8, was Rs. 49,300.

Alterations of
the roll.

13. The land revenue on the roll at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,43,04,398: at the close of the year it was Rs. 3,38,128 less. Revision of settlement caused an addition of Rs. 49,444; progressive enhancements brought in Rs. 88,401, mostly from Meerut; other causes chiefly the quinquennial assessment of alluvial lands, Rs. 84,034. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 5,60,007 due to causes other than regular revision of settlement. This last sum is principally made up of part of the seven lakhs mentioned in paragraph 11 as suspended in Bundelkhand; for administrative reasons the whole has not yet been struck off the accounts.

Taqavi.

14. Advances under the Agricultural Loans Act which had fallen off in the previous year recovered all the lost ground, they amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; a large part of the money went to Bundelkhand. The increase was no doubt due to the character of the season, money was urgently required for *rabi* sowings.

Under the Land Improvement Act about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were distributed, more than half the money going to the Allahabad division for field embankments and wells. Elsewhere in the province the figures vary from district to district so much as to suggest that the result depends on the views and methods of the local authorities. The collections under both Acts were satisfactory.

Miscellaneous
revenue.

15. The receipts from the Mirzapur stone quarries again show a large increase, they amount to nearly a lakh.

Coercive
processes.

16. Revenue was collected easily. There was a considerable reduction in the number of coercive processes as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Citations seem to be supplanting writs of demand, an increase under the former head corresponds with a decrease under the latter. In only 471 cases were defaulters detained in custody. There were only 116 sales. Seventy estates were attached.

12.—SURVEYS.

(Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1903-1904.)

Traverse
surveys.

17. A traverse survey for cadastral purposes was in progress in Moradabad, 269 square miles were traversed at a cost of Rs. 25-5-0 per mile. This rate and the other rates mentioned below do not include a share of the headquarters charges of provincial surveys. Also 114 linear miles of main circuit were run in advance at a cost of Rs. 8 per mile.

Cadastral
surveys.

18. Cadastral surveys accompanied with revision of records were in progress in Moradabad, Banda and Hamirpur. In Moradabad 507 square

miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 43-0-2 per mile. This rate and the rates mentioned below do not include the cost of the revision of records. In Banda 789 miles were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 27-8-6 per mile, and in Hamirpur 613 miles at a cost of Rs. 36-12-4 per mile. Settlement officers were generally satisfied with the work. In all three districts the patwari as a rule was found competent to survey his village. The total expenditure on cadastral operations and the headquarters section of the provincial surveys was Rs. 1,20,392.

Chapter II.
ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

19. Surveys on the scale of 64 inches to the mile were carried out in the towns of Muttra, Brindaban, Tanda Khás and Barehta. In Tanda Khás, the only town completed, the cost was Rs. 2,630 per square mile. The maps of Háthras, Sikandra Rao and Atrauli surveyed in the previous year were printed. The boundaries and adjacent detail of 1,125 linear miles of first class roads in the Meerut and Lucknow provincial divisions were surveyed for the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 9-6-10 per mile. The district maps of Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur and Lalitpur were finished. Seven junior officers of the Civil service were put through a course of traverse and cadastral survey.

Municipal
surveys and
miscellaneous
work.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.)

20. The settlements of Gonda, Farrukhabad and the trans-Jumna tahsils of the Allahabad district were formally closed. Operations were continued in five districts, and commenced in four. Work in Oudh was practically finished.

General.

21. In Aligarh and Bareilly the settlement has now been closed, the final reports were submitted during the year. In Almora and the hill pattis of Naini Tál closure was deferred pending the decision of a question concerning the record of a cess. In Káshipur pargana of Naini Tál, a deteriorated tract of Tarái, a general revision was carried out by the district authorities. Work on the ordinary lines continued in Mainpuri, Etah and Azamgarh. In Mainpuri attestation was finished for the whole district, the revenues of the Bhongaon tahsil were declared and distributed, and the tahsils of Mainpuri Karhal and Mustafabad were inspected for assessment. In Etah the tahsils of Kásganj and Jalesar were inspected. In Azamgarh the inspection of the district is now complete; attestation made slow progress on account of the complications arising from partitions, and of the interruptions caused by plague. The Board are satisfied that no more time was spent than was required by the complexity of the work. The percentage of increase resulting from the assessments declared during the year was 7·60 in Mainpuri, 8·12 in Etah and 10·38 in Azamgarh. In Cawnpore the settlement is being revised merely with a view to adjusting inequalities, detailed valuations are worked out only for those maháls which seem to require an alteration of more than 10 per cent. in the revenue. Two tahsils, Bilhaur and Sheorajpur, were inspected, about two-thirds of their maháls came within the scope of the revision. In Bundelkhand a revision is being carried out under special rules, the operations of the year were as follows. In the trans-Jumna tahsils of the Allahabad district operations were finished. Jalaun and Jhánsi were brought under settlement. In Jalaun the tahsils of Orá and Kálpi were inspected. In Jhánsi the headquarters tahsil was inspected.

Settlements in
the province
of Agra.

22. There were 61,251 cases for disposal including 43,704 instituted during the year, 42,470 were decided. Cases concerning the record-of-rights were very numerous in Azamgarh.

Work of
settlement
courts.

23. The total cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 4,18,397. In Aligarh, where the accounts have been closed, the cost has been 137·35 to the square mile.

Cost of
settlement
operations.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(Report on the operations of the Land Records and Agriculture Department, 1903-1904.)

24. The appointment of an additional inspector of kanúngos was sanctioned. A proposal for raising the number of supervisors, grading the

Establishment.

ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

sadr kanúngos, and giving the latter a competent office establishment has been approved by the Local Government, and submitted to the Government of India for sanction. The number of patwáris rose by 121 in consequence of the revision of circles. One sadr kanúngo was appointed a tahsildár. Twenty kanúngos were appointed naib tahsildárs, three permanently and seventeen temporarily.

Patwaris.

25. In several districts of Agra the revision of patwáris' circles was carried out. No important changes were made in Oudh. An increase of pay is contemplated for patwáris of the lowest grade and for assistants. The system of personal pay is being tried. The percentage of passed patwáris rose from 90 to 91. A text-book on arithmetic has been prescribed, and one on mensuration is being prepared for patwáris' schools. An expert surveyor was deputed to examine the teaching of survey and map work. To facilitate residence in the circle, loans aggregating Rs. 7,156 were made to patwáris for building houses.

Patwaris' papers.

26. Papers were filed with commendable punctuality. Supervisors did the prescribed amount of testing. In some districts officers on the headquarters staff could not or did not pay sufficient attention to this branch of their duties. The Director noticed in particular the failure to select for examination the entries already tested by kanúngos. Junior officers of the Civil Service were specially posted to four districts—Bulandshahr, Rae Bareilly, Basti and Sháhjahánpur—where work was known to be defective. This was a successful measure. Maps are generally up to date. Cases of concealment of assets were found in 16 districts, mostly in the province of Agra.

Tahsil registers.

27. Tahsil registers were as a rule up to date. Special attention was given to them by the officers of the Land Records Department. The Director finds that the use of these records is gradually becoming established as part of the regular district routine. He hopes that the habit will be a solid gain when the lean years come upon the province.

Patwari funds.

28. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,110, and the sum at the credit of the funds to Rs. 6,60,859. The proposed measures relating to establishment and patwáris mentioned above can utilize a large part of the annual surplus. It has been decided that the accumulated balance may be used for non-recurring expenditure.

15.—WASTE LANDS.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904.)

29. The receipts were small. There were no arrears outstanding.

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904. Separate reports on the administration of special Government estates in the Kumaun and Benares divisions, 1903-1904.)

Minor estates.

30. There were 492 small estates under the Board's control. The collections amounted to Rs. 3,32,355 or 97 per cent. of the demand. The net profit was Rs. 1,44,439 after deducting the land revenue and rates and the cost of management and improvements.

Special estates.

31. From the large estates in the Kumaun and Benares divisions the gross income was Rs. 6,88,726, and the net profit was Rs. 2,61,905. The bulk of the money came from the Taráí and Bhábar estates in the Naini Tal district; the income from them was more than six lakhs. There was a large decrease of cultivation in the Taráí, the season was unfavourable. Enhancements in the Bhábar more than made up for the deterioration in the Taráí, the total income exceeded the figures of the previous year by more than Rs. 30,000. The expenditure on public works was more than two lakhs: the walls of the Golawar canal were raised, various other canals were extended or improved, and two experimental wells for drinking water were successfully sunk under the directions of an expert. In the other two Kumaun estates the income was slightly lower than that of the previous year: the expenditure was mainly on irrigation. The income from the Dúdhí estate in Mirzapur showed a little increase: money was spent on irrigation and a road.

17.—WARDS' ESTATES.

(Report on the operations of the Court of Wards, 1903-1904.)

32. The number of estates under management rose from 180 to 185. Altogether 21 new estates were taken under the charge of the Court of Wards, but not one of them was an important addition. Sixteen estates were released: the most important of these were the Akbarpur estate, Sitapur district; the Madhopur estate, Bareilly district; and the Khimsipur estate, Farrukhabad district. The total rent-roll of these 16 estates rose during the period of management from Rs. 1,46,486 to Rs. 2,10,566; debts aggregating Rs. 1,98,221 were paid off; two lakhs of rupees were spent on improvements, and three lakhs were invested.

Number of
estates.

33. The current demand for rent was Rs. 65,45,854, the collections on this account amounted to 96·3 per cent. The excellent *rabi* crop enabled the tenants to pay their rent easily, the collections including arrears actually exceeded the current demand, the percentage was a little higher than in the previous year. The results were generally successful, but in five districts there was much room for improvement. The incidence of land revenue, cesses and rates on the current collections was 48·8 per cent. The Government demand was paid in full; a reduction of revenue was granted to one estate.

Rent and
revenue.

34. The management charges amounted to 9·5 per cent. of the total gross income of the estates, an increase of ·5 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. This slight rise was mainly due to the cost of printing revised forms. The rates of contributions under Act X of 1892 were 2½ per cent. for estates under the special scheme of management, and 4 per cent. for others, but only 1 per cent. for estates wholly leased. The Board studied economy, but did not see their way to make reductions in the cost without impairing efficiency.

Cost of
management.

35. Debts aggregating Rs. 31,51,263 were paid. The balance due at the close of the year was Rs. 1,02,18,588. The progress made in the reduction of liabilities was generally satisfactory. The Sardhana estate paid Rs. 1,50,218 to creditors, but Rs. 96,810 of this sum came from sales of property. The Kantit estate paid Rs. 86,000 from surplus profits. For several estates reductions have been secured in the rate of interest payable to creditors. There are few cases now in which more than 6 per cent. is paid.

Repayment of
debts.

36. The expenditure on improvements including the construction and repair of buildings for schools and dispensaries was Rs. 2,91,090. A large part of this sum was spent on irrigation. In three districts of Oudh many wells were constructed through the agency of selected tenants. Embankments were made in the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts. In three estates *dhák* jungle and *úsar* land were reclaimed. In ten districts trees were planted, and in one a grass reserve was started. Though a good deal was done, all the available money was not utilized to the best advantage.

Improvements.

A Court of Wards engineer was appointed towards the close of the year to advise and assist managers in carrying out improvements which require technical knowledge. A conference of managers was held at Cawnpore; they exchanged views and consulted the Director of Land Records and Agriculture about various matters connected with his department. It is hoped that in consequence of these two measures more enterprise will be shown in future.

37. Attention was paid to the improvement of drinking wells and the cleansing of village sites. Quinine and other simple remedies were distributed. Segregation huts were provided during outbreaks of plague. A new dispensary was opened in the Bhadawar estate of the Agra district. Vaccination was done: the number of operations was 31,074. Seventy-one schools were supported entirely by Court of Wards estates.

Sanitation
and medical
aid and
education of
the tenantry.

38. There were 45 agricultural banks, but only half of these could be called successful. Very few would stand without official support. The majority need to be reconstituted with a view to the encouragement of thrift. Tenants are ready to make small deposits in order to claim a loan, but will rarely save money to put in the bank. The bank is only popular as a new device for raising the wind.

Treatment
of the tenants.

ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.Agricultural
banks.

39. Litigation between landlord and tenant is far less common in estates under the Court of Wards than in other properties. Figures show that suits are about five times more numerous in ordinary zamindari villages. Advances are freely given for purchase of seed and cattle and the construction of wells. Rs. 34,172 was so spent during the year. The employment of village headmen was extended, opinions differ as to the value of the system. It seems that the headman has been of most use where the people are orderly, and has generally been unequal to the task of being an intermediary between the management and an unruly set of tenants. When he cannot please both sides, he naturally finds it safer and more convenient to follow the village opinion.

Litigation.

40. The number of suits and appeals exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value was 24. Five of these were won, three compromised and one lost by the Court of Wards. Two appeals were pending before the Privy Council. A satisfactory compromise was effected in a suit which threatened the proprietor's whole interest in the Ausanganj estate.

Audit of
accounts.

41. The accounts of 57 estates were audited; the results were generally satisfactory, but in two estates numerous irregularities were noticed. The system of accounts introduced in the previous year worked properly. The revised Court of Wards Manual was sanctioned and came into use.

Education of
wards.

42. The expenditure on the education and maintenance of wards was Rs. 9,18,615. There were 109 studying at schools and colleges, and 22 receiving practical instruction in the management of their estates. Seven were at the Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, and 26 at the Colvin Taluqdár's School, Lucknow.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1903-1904. Report on the working of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, 1903-1904. Report on the working of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act, 1903-1904.)

Bundelkhand
Encumbered
Estates Act.

43. Two Commissioners and three Special Judges were appointed under the Encumbered Estates Act. Including 1,105 of the previous year 15,251 applications by or on behalf of indebted proprietors under section 6 of the Act reached the Commissioners through the Collectors. Of these 10,551 were sent to the Special Judges for inquiry under section 7, and 3,781 were rejected during the year. As no application of this kind can be made after September 30th, 1904, this stage of the proceedings was nearly closed. The Special Judges disposed of 1,614 cases representing 4,938 claims, amounting to Rs. 15,32,433 by awarding to the creditors Rs. 8,71,955. Delay on the part of the proprietors in filing the written statements required by section 8 deferred the publication of notices under section 9, and pending the date fixed by the notice no further action could be taken in court. For these reasons, and on account of interruptions caused by plague, proceedings were protracted during the first months of the year and the total of decisions for the whole period was diminished accordingly. The rate of progress will no doubt be accelerated in future, because the Judges will have sufficient work to occupy their whole time. The Commissioners disposed of 49 cases by process of liquidation. This number is small because liquidation could not be commenced before the Judge's award was received, cases could not be taken up early in the year. Much greater progress was made after the close of 1903-1904; by the end of January 1905, in no fewer than 502 cases was liquidation completed: in 389 of these, loans amounting to Rs. 1,99,893 were granted under section 21(a) and in 68 cases loans amounting to Rs. 55,635 under section 21(c). The Act has worked smoothly, and has been justified by its results. The number of the applications under section 6 exceeded anticipation. There are, it is true, indications that some proprietors commenced proceedings rather with a view to putting pressure on their creditors than with the intention of effecting a settlement through the court. No fair measure of this kind could be regarded with entire satisfaction by all classes. There are debtors who expect to be set free from their liabilities without making any sacrifices, and there are creditors who protest against any

interference with freedom of contract. Fortunately there has been a majority of moderate men on both sides. The general experience has been that the debtors have made *bona fide* attempts to assist the court, while the creditors have been ready to accept a fair compromise.

44. The net result of the figures for the year is a gain to agricultural tribes of land paying Rs. 10,180 revenue. The restriction of alienation does not seem to prevent sellers from finding a market, and it is doubtful whether prices have fallen. It is considered a privilege to belong to a notified agricultural tribe. The effect of the Act on credit is still uncertain. Small village bankers who make advances on the security of the crop are doing business as usual. There may be less accommodation in the shape of large loans on landed property, in particular there is said to be difficulty in borrowing money for marriage expenses. It is not clear to which of the two Acts any contraction of credit that may have been caused is due, nor is there reason to suppose that this contraction is serious enough to affect substantial men. No doubt persons whose estates are already encumbered reach the end of their resources earlier under the new conditions than under the old. The ordinary rate of interest does not seem to have risen. The experience of the year tended to show that the Act was a successful measure. The restrictions on alienation were effectual, the position of the agricultural classes was improved, trade was not hampered.

Bundelkhand
Alienation of
Land Act.

45. The number of mutations continued to rise and was 8,149 greater than in the previous year. The increase in succession cases was 6,819, it may be attributed partly to the high mortality and partly to improvement in registration. There were more sales, but fewer mortgages and redemptions; no general conclusions can be drawn from the figures under these heads except that the new legislation has reduced the number of transfers in Bundelkhand.

Mutations in
the register.

46. The demand for imperfect partition continued to increase at the expense of perfect partition. The net result was a rise of 14 per cent. in the total number of applications of both classes. The pending file continued to grow in spite of the appointment of extra Deputy Collectors to districts where the work was heaviest. The local partition funds were abolished, the staff were put on fixed salaries, and attempts were made to extend the employment of patwáris. Inquiries were instituted by the Board on several other points in the hope of improving and accelerating the work. The existing system is not considered satisfactory, the procedure is apt to be dilatory and the result indifferent.

Partitions.

47. Apparently there is a tendency in some districts towards increased competition for the post of lambardár and towards the improvement of his position. This tendency, however, is not well marked, and has not been observed at all in the Eastern districts. There was, on the other hand, an increase in the amount of revenue paid by money-orders, which points to a weakening of the lambardár's influence as such payments are generally made by co-sharers direct. Regarding the cases in which the village custom is for each co-sharer to pay direct—and there is a divergence between the official distribution of revenue and the distribution according to recognised practice—the inquiries commenced in the previous year were continued, but owing to the complexity of the subject could not be finished.

Lambardars
and revenue
accounts.

48. The number of suits for arrears of rent continued to rise: it was 10 per cent. greater than in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of applications for ejectment under section 59 of the Act. These results are generally ascribed to the use of the decree as a means of ejectment. The explanation seems plausible, but is not established by the figures for the relative areas of occupancy and non-occupancy tenants ejected. The former could always be ejected for arrears of rent, but not the latter before the passing of the Tenancy Act. An increase in the number of non-occupancy tenants ejected might therefore be expected to accompany a rise in the number of suits for arrears. The figures, however, show that the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants has been carried out on a relatively insignificant scale, the

Tenancy Act,
1901.
Suits for
arrears of rent.

area from which occupancy tenants were ejected was nine times as large. There is nothing to show that the increase of litigation is directly due to the alteration of the law.

Enhancements.

49. The number of enhancement suits has increased 51 per cent., but this appears to be due to special reasons. Closure or extension of settlement has had an effect in some districts. The good *rabi* crop created a favourable opportunity for claiming an enhancement. Extension of canal irrigation increased the rent-paying power of the land. These considerations justify the conclusion that the Tenancy Act must not be held responsible for the greater activity of the landlords.

Surrenders.

50. The number of surrenders has fallen from 10,376 to 9,522. The variations are greatest in Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand. In Bundelkhand there has been a decrease corresponding with the abnormal increase of the previous year. In Rohilkhand the figures rose in consequence of the pressure exercised by the landlords. The variations in the total for the provinces during the three years commencing with 1901-1902 are unimportant compared with the fall from the level of the years preceding 1901-1902. Good seasons and the change in the law have combined to make tenant right more valuable.

Ejectments on other grounds than non-payment of rent.

51. If the figures are adjusted so as to show in 1902-1903 some cases filed in 1903-1904 on account of September 30th, 1903, being a holiday, the number of cases will be practically the same for both years about 80,000. Almost all the suits were for the eviction of year-to-year tenants. From these facts it appears that ejectment is carried out for the same purposes as under the old law, but has become much more frequent than it used to be in a normal period. It may be that landholders will have less recourse to this measure when they are thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the Tenancy Act, but the experience of the year does not give much support to any such anticipation. It is also possible that the good harvests of the last two years offered to landholders exceptional inducements to secure enhancements by means of ejectment. At present there are not materials for a confident forecast of the future practice. It can only be said that the landholder appears to prefer yearly tenants whose rent can be enhanced at will, makes free use of ejectment, and has no difficulty in arranging for the cultivation of his land. The area protected by long-term leases was increased by 115,973 acres; but this form of tenure does not seem likely to become popular.

Court work.

52. Under the Rent Acts there were 30,000 more cases for disposal than in the previous year. The Courts did more work, but could not keep down the pending file. There were 86,763 cases pending at the close of 1903-1904 as against 72,825 with which the year began. In eight districts the arrears exceeded 3,000, and though there were few cases of old date, the state of business was regarded with apprehension. If this quantity of work is to continue permanently, relief must be found either in the increase of the staff or in the change of the law. The congestion is only in the province of Agra. In Oudh the pending file was considerably reduced.

Litigation in Oudh.

53. The number of suits for arrears of rent was practically the same as in the previous year: ejectments were less numerous. As in Agra ejectments are used to secure enhancements of rent, and have become more numerous than they used to be. It is satisfactory that the tendency now is to return to the former level, not as in Agra to get farther above it.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

(See page 40 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

54. The following two Bills were dealt with during the year :—

- (1) The Honorary Munsifs Act Amendment Bill.
- (2) The Benares Family Domains Bill.

These two Bills were passed into law during the year 1904-1905, and are now Acts II and III of 1904.

21.—POLICE.

(Report on the administration of the Police Department, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Police, VII.)

55. There was a decrease in the total volume of crime, the fall under cognizable was greater than the rise under non-cognizable crime. Under the former head the figures were lower than they have been for 14 years. The fall is most marked in offences against property ; this result is largely due to the general prosperity of the year, but is very satisfactory in view of the special difficulties caused by the evacuation of plague-stricken villages. There was an increase in riots and in minor offences often connected with agrarian disputes, which may be attributed to the impulse given by prosperity to litigation as a form of excitement.

Figures for crime.

56. The percentage of cases investigated to the total number of cognizable offences is very nearly 50 and shows a slight advance. The percentage of convictions in cases investigated by the police rose from 53·8 to 54·2, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested from 79·0 to 79·6. Only 561 non-cognizable cases were investigated out of the total of 97,966 offences.

Investigation.

57. There was a large decrease in the number of dacoities particularly in the first or Western range. The total for the province was 233, in only 42 of these cases were firearms used or carried by the dacoits. Convictions were obtained in 99 cases, but more than 50 per cent. of the accused were discharged or acquitted. Every year successful prosecution becomes more difficult, it is very hard to discover the stolen property or to convince the Court of the truth of an approver's story corroborated by evidence as to the recognition of the accused. Of course the main reason for the abatement of dacoity was the general prosperity, but credit may be claimed by the police for the action taken in 1903. The capture of the notorious Hira Lal with his gang and the raid on the Haburahs bore fruit in 1904. The co-operation between the border officials of British territory and native states was satisfactory. Unfortunately there has been a serious outbreak of dacoity in Agra since the close of the year, due no doubt to the injury done to the rabi crops by frost.

Dacoity and robbery.

There was a considerable fall in the number of robberies, from 757 to 683. Prosecution was not quite so successful as in the previous year, but the percentage of acquittals and discharges to arrests was not so high as in the case of dacoities.

58. There were only 9 cases of professional poisoning. One person arrested confessed to having caused the death of 13 persons in Bhartpur. In two cases fakirs were the criminals. There is nothing to indicate the existence of any organization for the commission of this kind of crime. Murders decreased in number, detection and prosecution were better. The total number of cases for disposal was 471, convictions were obtained in 194. Two murderers were arrested who had been untraced for more than ten years.

Poisoning and murders

PROTECTION.

Coining.

59. The number of cases declined, but this result was probably not due to any diminution of the practice. The police returns furnish no indication of the extent to which coining prevails. The figures are too low because the public rarely make complaints, and because police officers have not hitherto been sufficiently watchful and energetic. There were several good captures, but the total number of cases (181) cannot be considered satisfactory with regard to the amount of base coin in circulation. However, all the blame should not be given to the police, it must be partly borne by the officials at treasuries, banks, etc., whose business it is to receive money and who are lax in dealing with counterfeit coins.

Cattle theft.

60. As the reporting of cattle theft is notoriously imperfect it is useless to discuss the figures. Special officers were at work in the parts of the province most affected, they were endeavouring to organize some system for the repression of this form of crime. They were not altogether successful, they were sometimes thwarted by the jealousy of the local police and by the opposition or apathy of the people. Their employment ceased soon after the close of the year, it at least resulted in the collection of much information and in the adoption of a future policy. The suppression of cattle theft must be attempted not by heroic measures, but by sustained efforts towards gradual improvement. Magistrates must exert pressure on zamindars who are not doing their duty, money should be freely spent in rewards. Co-operation between districts should be effected by the Deputy Inspectors-General, and picked officers should be sent to important stations. It is hoped that the people will change their attitude and begin to give assistance as soon as they find that a steady course of action is being followed by the authorities.

Criminal tribes.

61. There was some improvement in the behaviour of the Sanauriahs of Lalitpur. Little if any progress was made in reclaiming the Barwars of Gonda or the Doms of Gorakhpur. Haburahs to some extent disappeared on account of the raid made in 1903, but 84 were arrested and imprisoned and one gang remained under trial. The Badaks of Sháhjahánpur gave much trouble going far afield to commit depredations, two gangs were captured. Arrangements were made for the registration of the criminal tribes which plunder in other provinces. The system of proving previous convictions by finger print impressions should be of great service in dealing with such people. Mr. Bramley's report on inter-provincial crime was submitted at the close of the year. It dealt chiefly with the crime committed on the rivers of Bengal and Assam by residents of the United Provinces. The need of co-operation between the various provinces was established, but some alteration in the law appears necessary before the method of surveillance recommended in the report can be carried out.

Infanticide.

62. After 1,358 exemptions the number of families left on the proclaimed list was 11,587. The proportion of boys to girls among children under six years of age in these families was 57·92 to 43·08. The experience of officers who have paid attention to the subject shows that infanticide has ceased except in a few special places.

Absconded offenders.

63. There were 2,882 names on the register at the beginning of the year, and 2,662 at the close, 637 persons were arrested. Many notable arrests were made, offenders were captured in distant parts of India.

Surveillance.

64. A new system received the sanction of Government during the year, and was introduced after its close. The place of registers X and XA will be taken by history sheets attached to the village crime note-book. The number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood rose from 5,930 to 6,343. In 84 per cent. of these cases an order for taking security was passed, the average amount of security demanded was Rs. 156. Only 17·9 per cent. of the persons called on to furnish security complied with the order. The percentage of persons already under surveillance to the total number prosecuted was 42. These proceedings are now generally taken under the direction of Magistrates. The success obtained in tracing previous convictions was satisfactory, there was known to be failure only in seven cases.

65. The number of finger impression slips received for search was 9,098 and 1,892 persons were identified including 659 members of criminal tribes. 86,542 slips were on record at the beginning of the year, and 10,139 were received before its close. Thirty-nine officers and men were declared qualified as impression takers. The demand on the Department for expert evidence rose to 240 requisitions. Work was much interrupted by the deputation of officials as witnesses, some measure is required for facilitating the proof of a previous conviction.

66. Village headmen rendered a little more assistance than in the previous year but were not quite satisfactory as a class. Rewards were granted to 65 of them. There are villages in which no good man is available for the post and an undesirable person has been appointed. No doubt it is for this reason that some of the number are actually criminals. Steps have now been taken to enquire into the responsibility of the officer who made or recommended the appointment whenever a headman turns out badly. Even after a perfect revision of the lists, progress must necessarily be slow in developing the system of working through village headmen. The idea is in many places foreign and distasteful to the people.

67. There was a temporary increase of the force to provide for the officers and men put on special duty for the suppression of cattle theft. The Municipal chaukidári establishment of the Hardwar Union was replaced by 4 head constables and 60 constables. A force of 2 head constables and 10 constables was posted in the Aligarh district as additional police on account of the lawless conduct of the inhabitants of some villages. One Sub-Inspector, 1 head constable, 12 constables and 2 sowars were posted as additional police in the town of Mobarakpur (Azamgarh) in consequence of a religious riot. Though punishments were fewer and rewards more numerous, the figures under both heads were still unsatisfactory. Some Superintendents appeared to be more ready to blame than to praise their men. The punishment rules were altered, fines were abolished, and black marks introduced. The constabulary force received Rs. 76,492 and chaukidars Rs. 35,149 as rewards.

68. The mileage under the control of the Government Railway police increased from 4,587 to 4,745 miles. Crime declined and work improved. There were few serious attempts to derail trains, for many of the cases mischievous boys were responsible. The worst occurrence was the removal of a rail by railway employes who were trying to wreck and rob a train full of wealthy passengers. Attention to seal checking and to properly fastening wagons had a good effect in reducing the thefts from running trains. Passengers were protected by better train guard arrangements.

69. Chaukidars did good work, more were rewarded and fewer punished. Many of the punishments were for living outside the circle. Prompt reporting of the movements of bad characters was a frequent cause of reward. There was a considerable increase in the number of men taken from the criminal and menial classes. Such men often make good chaukidars because the post is hereditary in their families. The principles which govern enlistment are not the same as in the case of the constabulary. In Oudh 190 men are still remunerated by jagirs, and 1,246 paid by zamindars.

70. At the beginning of the year 142 students entered the training school. In the examination of December 101 of them passed in every subject. Five students had to be sent away for incompetence, but there was no case of misconduct. The tuition and the training improved.

71. All the municipal boards received relief by the transfer to Government in some cases of the whole in others of half the police charges. A scheme for the reorganization of the provincial police was in course of preparation, and was sanctioned after the close of the year. In anticipation of the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission action on some matters had to be postponed. As far as funds permitted money was provided for the construction of family quarters for officers at police-stations and in the lines.

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the administration of Criminal Justice, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Criminal Justice, IV.)

AGRA.

Number of trials.

72. The number of offences brought to trial was 85,145, a total slightly below that of the previous year, and about 7,500 below the septennial average. Offences likely to be connected with agrarian disputes increased and theft decreased for the reason explained in paragraph 55, the general prosperity. Serious crime as measured by the committals to sessions remained stationary. There was a slight rise in the total number of persons under trial. The percentage of convictions was 69 in courts of session, 49 in magistrates' courts. In some districts the large number of acquittals and discharges was due to the neglect of sections 202 and 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There were 49 European British subjects under trial; for the first time since 1874 no such person was committed to the High Court. Honorary magistrates tried 16,841 cases.

Duration of trials.

73. The average duration of cases was nine days. The largest number of cases pending over six weeks in any district was 112. The witnesses examined numbered 286,309, of these 11,081 were detained till the third day or longer, 28 per cent. received diet-money.

Punishments.

74. There were 81 sentences of death and 327 of transportation. In many districts solitary confinement was rarely inflicted. The sum imposed in fines was Rs. 3,10,655, of this Rs. 2,52,295 were realized; the proportion was lower than in the previous year. Whippings numbered 3,557, and decreased by 500. Action under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was taken against 46 youthful offenders. The number of persons released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 376.

Appeals and revisions.

75. The number of appellants and applicants for revision was more than 500 in excess of the figures of the previous year. The percentage of failure was 73 in appeal and 78 in revision. The average duration of appeals and revisions was 20 days. The High Court disposed of 2,171 cases including 959 appeals and 893 revisions. The appeals preferred by the Local Government concerned 24 persons, and were successful in the cases of 19.

OUDH.

Number of trials.

76. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 33,260, nearly 10 per cent. higher than the total for 1903. The nature of the season does not seem to have affected the statistics in the same way as in Agra, for thefts increased. It is not clear why the tendency was not the same in the two provinces. Courts of session tried 521 original cases, an increase of 40 in comparison with the figures of the previous year. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons tried was 63 in sessions courts and 42 in magistrates' courts. The European British subjects brought to trial numbered 22, all of them were tried by Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates tried 5,701 cases.

Duration of trials.

77. The average duration of cases was nine days. The number of witnesses examined was 90,827, of these 3,555 were detained more than two days. Forty per cent. of the witnesses who attended received diet-money.

Punishments.

78. There were 39 sentences of death and 105 of transportation, smaller numbers than in 1903. On the other hand there was an increase in the sentences of imprisonment and of fine. The number of whippings remained exactly the same (1,516) an extraordinary coincidence. Fines amounted to Rs. 93,324, the sum realized was Rs. 83,788. There were 59 persons released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Seventeen youthful offenders were dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.

Appeals and revisions.

79. The number of appellants and applicants for revision increased from 3,714 to 4,570. The percentage of failure was 69. The average duration of appeals was 17 days, of revisions 14 days. The Judicial Commissioner's Court disposed of 833 cases including 508 appeals and 290 revisions. The appeals made by the Local Government concerned 8 persons, and were successful in the cases of 7, one case was pending at the close of the year.

23.—PRISONS.

(Report on the administration of jails, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Jails, V.)

80. The number of prisoners at the close of the year 1904 was 23,010, or 658 less than at the commencement. The daily average number of prisoners was slightly greater than in 1903, but the figures of that year were abnormally low because of the releases made on account of the coronation. The total of admissions of all kinds showed a net increase, there were more male convicts admitted, but fewer under trial-prisoners, female convicts, and civil prisoners. These results point to a large proportion of sentences being short and expiring before the close of the year. There were only 167 juvenile prisoners, but even this small number included boys who ought not to have been sent to jail. The number of habitual convicts admitted was slightly less than in 1903. It is satisfactory to notice the tendency in recent years on the part of this class to form a smaller proportion of the population of the jails. Perhaps separate confinement at night makes the discipline more irksome. It is a pity that courts do not more frequently increase the severity of the sentence of an habitual offender by imposing a term of solitary confinement. Of the 4,358 convicts released on January 1st, 1903, only 148 were reconvicted up to the end of 1904. This result shows that the persons released for the coronation were carefully selected.

General.

81. There were 36,296 punishments as compared with 38,774 in the previous year, of these 4,922 were "major" punishments, of the remainder 11,922 were formal warnings. There were very few dangerous assaults or cases of serious insubordination. Only 14 prisoners were sent to criminal courts for trial. The number of whippings fell to 175, there was one central prison in which discipline was excellently maintained without any whipping at all. Penal diet was ordered on 34 occasions. Handcuffs and fetters were freely used as punishments. Solitary confinement was found very effective in cases of obstinate refusal to work. Habitual criminals were not punished much more than others for ordinary minor offences, but were responsible for most of the really serious breaches of discipline. The most desperate and incorrigible prisoners are generally found in this class.

Punishments.

82. The death-rate was only 14.5 per thousand, the lowest ever known. This excellent result was not appreciably due to the release of moribund prisoners, for only 22 persons were set free on the ground of ill-health. In the Lucknow central prison the death-rate was only 6 per thousand. In five jails there were no deaths. There was no cholera, and there were only 17 cases of plague, eight of which occurred in the Allahabad central prison. Cerebro-spinal fever practically disappeared. Dysentery, pneumonia and tubercular diseases were the most frequent causes of mortality. In three jails dysentery is apt to spread in spite of all the efforts taken to check it. The very satisfactory state of the general health of the prisoners was due to the care taken in sanitary matters, and to the attention paid to preventing the spread of disease.

Health.

83. The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures was 41.4. There are printing presses at Allahabad and Lucknow central prisons; carpets are made on a large scale at Agra, blankets at Agra and Bareilly, *daris* and matting at Benares, Lucknow and Agra, cotton cloth and tents at Fatehgarh, oil and tiles at Allahabad. The profit earned by the jail factories amounted to Rs. 2,32,595 (see provincial statement 1 attached to the report). The average earning per head of the convicts sentenced to labour was Rs. 9. More than 550 prisoners were daily employed in building works connected with jails, large numbers were also employed on repairs and in the garden, more than 18 per cent. worked as prison officers or servants.

Employment.

84. The total expenditure excluding money spent on buildings was Rs. 11,97,062, and the average cost per prisoner Rs. 50-1-9. The former sum was greater than in 1903 because the average number of prisoners to be kept was larger, the latter sum was smaller because food was cheaper. The greater part of the grain consumed was purchased at harvest time and

Expenditure.

PROTECTION.

stored, it is calculated that Government saved Rs. 14,921 by this practice. The expenditure on sanitation was increased by nearly Rs. 7,000, chiefly owing to the maintenance of plague observation camps for new arrivals.

Buildings.

85. Rather more than a lakh was expended in making new roofs. A special grant of Rs. 75,700 was spent mainly on making cubicles and night latrines. There are now barracks with cubicles for habituals in all the central prisons and in eight district jails. Improvements in the water supply were made in nine jails.

Establishment.

86. The behaviour of the staff was satisfactory except for the misconduct of intra-mural warders. Fifty of these men were dismissed and four were imprisoned. Service of this kind is unpopular, good men can rarely be engaged for it. To secure a better class of hospital assistants for jails a liberal system of money rewards has been initiated with great success. Some compensation was certainly due to these officials for the loss of private practice entailed by appointment to posts under the Prisons Department.

24.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the administration of Civil Justice, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Civil Justice, III.)

AGRA.

Original suits.

87. Institutions rose from 90,548, the total for 1903, to 92,035. The increase was chiefly in small causes. The numbers have not been so high since 1900. Litigation seems to grow most in Meerut and the neighbouring districts. In Jhānsi, where there is a large decrease, the figures for the preceding year were abnormally high, because creditors were in a hurry to anticipate the effects of the new legislation for Bundelkhand. For the whole province there was a slight increase (751) in the pending file. The number of suits pending more than three months was 3,043 at the close of the year, an excess of 550 over the figures for 1903. The average duration of suits slightly decreased in spite of an increase of 940 in the number of contested cases; the figures were 67 days for contested and 31 days for uncontested suits. The total value of the suits filed showed an increase of nearly 80 lakhs, but for the greater part of this difference two suits valued at 52 lakhs relating to the same estate are responsible.

Appeals.

88. There were about 800 more appeals for disposal, but the balance undecided at the close of the year was only 250 larger than the balance in 1903. The average duration of appeals was 161 days for decrees and 120 days in miscellaneous proceedings. There were 3,041 appeals pending more than three months.

Execution of decrees.

89. The work was slightly less, the pending file was reduced. Meerut and Cawnpore were the only places in which there was a substantial increase in the institutions. In 53 per cent. of the cases for the province the applications were wholly fruitless. The variations in this percentage between the different courts indicate varying degrees of supervision on the part of the presiding officers.

High Court.

90. The volume of work continued to increase. The disposals were 269 first appeals, 1,287 second appeals, 76 letters patent appeals. It is calculated that the pending file represents two years work and that the arrears cannot be reduced while institutions remain so high. The number of cases pending more than three months was 1,647.

Village Munsifs.

91. The number of courts was 465, of which 290 were established during the year. No work, however, was done in 158. There may be said to have been 307 courts open. The number of institutions advanced from 7,270 to 11,395. In Muzaffarnagar where so many cases were tried in 1903, the institutions fell off by nearly 50 per cent.; there is no plausible theory to explain this variation. In some districts the village munsifs appear to be doing useful work, in others they do not inspire confidence; as in the previous year irregular attempts to extend jurisdiction came to notice. The success of the system seems to depend principally on the careful selection of the munsifs, there are grounds for believing that the attempt to start operations

on a large scale has led to more appointments being made than can be filled by suitable persons. As only 9 per cent. of the cases were contested, the nature of the business should not tend to make village courts unpopular.

92. There were five honorary munsifs. They tried 357 suits of which 78 were contested. So far the experiment shows signs of success, but the figures are too small to justify a confident opinion.

Honorary
Munsifs.

93. The average work done by a munsif's court in the year was the trial of 1,067 suits, and the disposal of 977 applications for execution. Some munsifs decided more than 1,500 suits. The district and additional judges devoted on the average 107 days to civil work. Though these officers took up more civil business than in 1903, they seem to the High Court to fail to use the whole of their time. There are occasions when sessions business terminates unexpectedly and the judge is left with nothing to do. Time which might be devoted to civil work is thus wasted.

General.

ODDH.

94. Institutions rose from 46,841 to 51,754. As in Agra the increase was chiefly under the head of small causes. The total value of the suits declined by about 54 lakhs because the figures of the previous year included some abnormally large items. Though there was more work to be done the pending file was reduced by 1,694 cases. There were 2,498 suits pending more than three months at the close of the year, or about 1,000 less than at the close of 1903. The average duration of cases also showed some reduction, the figures of 1904 were 87 days for contested and 34 days for uncontested suits.

Original suits.

95. The number of appeals before the courts increased by more than 200, but the pending file at the close of the year showed a reduction of 400. The average duration of appeals was 167 days for decrees and 65 days in miscellaneous proceedings. Only 473 appeals were left pending more than three months.

Appeals.

96. The number of applications for disposal exceeded the figures of the previous year by more than 3,000, but the year closed with only 100 more than the opening balance of pending cases. Rather less than 50 per cent. of the applications were wholly infructuous.

Execution of
decrees.

97. The Court decided 1,123 appeals from decrees and left 371 pending at the close of the year including only 40 cases that had been pending more than three months. The pending file was greatly reduced. The average duration was 270 days as against 463 in 1904. The court also decided 318 miscellaneous appeals. It is anticipated that work will be done even more quickly in the future.

Judicial
Commissioner's
Court.

98. Village munsifs were working in four districts, they had to dispose of 5,722 suits as compared with only 238 in the preceding year. There were 4,470 suits in Fyzabad and 1,097 in Lucknow. The percentage of contested cases (15) was higher than in Agra. As in that province too many courts seem to have been started at once.

Village
Munsifs.

99. Two new honorary munsifs were appointed during the year, the number was therefore 19. They disposed of 2,386 cases as compared with 1,750 in 1903. The number of contested cases was 482.

Honorary
Munsifs.

100. The work done by district judges was considerably more than the quantity done in the previous year. There was a great increase of business in the courts of munsifs, and with very few exceptions the work done was good. The Judicial Commissioner inspected the courts of eleven districts.

General.

KUMAON.

101. The number of institutions was 4,378, an increase of 191 in comparison with the previous year. The value of the suits fell because the figures for 1903 included one abnormally large item. The pending file was reduced from 533 to 488. There were 51 suits pending more than three months. The average duration was 68 days for contested and 41 days for uncontested suits.

Original
cases.

PROTECTION.

Appeals.

102. There was slightly more appellate work than in the previous year. Eighty-six appeals from decrees were left undecided including 27 which were pending more than three months. The average duration was 66 days for appeals from decrees and 70 days for miscellaneous appeals.

Execution of decrees.

103. The number of applications for disposal was 2,604, all but 373 were disposed of during the year. Fifty per cent. of the applications were infructuous. The figures were nearly the same in 1903.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(Report on the administration of the Registration Department, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1904-1905, viz. Registration, IX.)

Registrations.

104. The number of registration offices remained the same (264). The total number of documents registered rose from 198,231 to 207,556. The increase was rather greater in compulsory than in optional cases. In Gonda and Gorakhpur many leases and kabuliyats were compulsorily registered owing to revision of settlement in Gonda and to the practice of one estate in Gorakhpur. In spite of the increase over the figures of the previous year the total registrations for 1904 fell considerably short of the numbers for years prior to 1902. The general prosperity and the Tenancy Act are responsible for the decrease. In Banda and Jhānsi registrations affecting immovable property continue to decline owing to the effects of the special Bundelkhand Acts. Wills increased owing to the epidemic of plague.

Prosecutions.

105. Five prosecutions were instituted in 1904, four of these were for false personation; there were seven accused in the four cases, all but two were convicted. One of the accused tried to escape by cutting off his thumb to prevent the impression being identified. In the fifth case an acting sub-registrar was prosecuted under section 81 of the Act and was acquitted.

Financial.

106. The total income was Rs. 4,60,473, about Rs. 9,000 more than the income of 1903. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,49,333, a larger sum than the expenditure of 1903, but the figures for that year were abnormally low because some items were debited to 1902.

General.

107. The results of the inspections were with a few exceptions satisfactory. Only one sub-registrar was suspended. The system of identification by thumb impressions has worked well. It is proposed to build quarters for sub-registrars in places where house accommodation cannot be got.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(Review of Municipal Administration, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics for British India for 1904-1905, viz. Municipal Administration, XVII.)

Constitution.

108. The number of municipalities fell to 89, as 15 were converted into notified areas from the beginning of the year. Polls were held in 60 municipalities, 52 per cent. of the qualified electors voted. There were non-official chairmen in three places. The average number of meetings for a board was 23; the attendance at meetings was generally satisfactory.

Revision of octroi and new taxes.

109. The revision of the octroi schedules was continued during the year, 15 were completely recast, and more than 20 were modified. In four places a tax on the dealers in some commodity took the place of a duty on that commodity. To enable the Fyzabad board to finance a drainage scheme a tax was imposed on the pilgrims entering Ajodhya during the three large annual festivals.

Rules.

110. Some of the new rules deserve mention. In the large municipalities and the adjoining cantonments similar sets of rules for hackney carriages were adopted for both areas. In Benares the sellers of cocaine were compelled to take out licenses. Special rules were made about buildings in Mussooree, fixing minimum distances between new houses and regulating construction in the bazaars. A large number of boards modified their rules for the provident fund to admit of the credit balance of an employé being transferred to the fund of another local body.

111. The ordinary income of the 89 municipalities, excluding grants from imperial and provincial funds loans and other exceptional items, was Rs. 57,72,064, or more than three lakhs greater than the income in 1903-1904. Octroi was responsible for more than half the increase. Expenditure grew from Rs. 66,98,261 to Rs. 68,17,592, these figures include the money spent out of grants and loans; if the receipts under those heads were added to the income as stated above, the accounts of the year would show an excess of income over expenditure. The expenditure of 1903-1904 included 3 lakhs on an exceptional repayment of a loan; if this sum is excluded the difference between the figures of the two years is Rs. 4,19,331; more than half this amount was due to more money being spent on drainage. Eighteen boards had closing balances exceeding Rs. 30,000 each. There was only one case in which money was allowed to accumulate without a special reason or a definite intention.

112. There was an increase of Rs. 1,65,171 in the net receipts. The improvement was general in Oudh, and in Meerut and the two eastern divisions of Agra; elsewhere plague reduced the figures locally. As the year closed in March the frosts of January and February 1905 had not time to affect receipts. Where the income rose the increase was due to the revision of rates effected in the previous year, or to good crops, or comparative freedom from plague, or better management, or some local influence. The provincial consumption of grain per head of population, viz. 6 maunds 9 seers, has hardly changed. In seven municipalities there was a consumption exceeding 8 maunds, but in only one case—Muzaffarnagar—was there any reason to suppose that the system was in fault. Orders were issued about three towns where the high proportion of refunds pointed to interference with traffic. The consumption of sugar shows a considerable fall; the several figures range from 14 seers to 122, but this variation is no new thing. Kerosine oil is ousting country oil everywhere.

Octroi.

113. The receipts exceeded those of the previous year by more than a lakh. There was a gain of Rs. 41,310 in the income from the terminal tax and toll at Cawnpore which brought the figures nearly up to the level of 1902-1903. The new house taxes brought in Rs. 42,925 at Allahabad and Rs. 14,924 at Meerut. The tax on professions and trades yielded more because it was extended in several towns. Tolls also increased.

Taxes other
than octroi.

114. The incidence of taxation rose from Rs. 1-4-9 to Re. 1-7-0 per head. The highest figures were Rs. 7-12-0 in Naini Tal and Rs. 7-14-3 in Mussooree with very little change from the previous year.

Incidence of
taxation.

115. The receipts from municipal property and powers apart from taxation showed an increase of about Rs. 16,000. Rents rose by more than Rs. 50,000, sale of water by nearly Rs. 23,000. Conservancy receipts declined, but the decrease is nominal, and due to changes in account.

Receipts from
sources other
than taxation.

116. The Imperial Government contributed 3 lakhs to the drainage of Lucknow. The Provincial Government made special grants to Hardwar (Rs. 8,860) and to Cawnpore (Rs. 5,000) for making roads, and to Mussooree (Rs. 20,000) for improving the bazar. The Provincial Government also made grants aggregating Rs. 3,62,753 to all the municipalities and notified areas to relieve them in whole or in part of police charges. Precautions were taken to see that this grant was properly spent; the bulk of it was absorbed by measures connected with sanitation.

Contributions,
grants and
loans.

Loans amounting to Rs. 3,67,000 were granted by Government, chiefly for water-works and drainage; Agra and Cawnpore were the largest borrowers.

117. The greatest increase in expenditure was under drainage, on which Rs. 2,41,422 more were spent than in the previous year. Other increases were under the heads of water-supply, Rs. 32,283; contributions, Rs. 46,765; plague charges, Rs. 37,662; miscellaneous, Rs. 50,834. The expenditure on fairs fell off by Rs. 71,099. The sum spent on repayment of loans was nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs less than in 1903-1904 because the figures for that year were abnormally high; they included one extraordinary item of three lakhs paid by Cawnpore and other sums which had not fallen due.

Expenditure.

PROTECTION.	118. The sum spent on drainage and sewerage was nearly 9½ lakhs. The progress made in the larger works fell short of expectations, because the Sanitary Engineer had too much to occupy his time, the business of his post is too great for one man. At Cawnpore the main sewers were completed, and branch sewers were constructed with 28 latrines and pail depôts. At Benares the main sewer and the branch sewers were nearly completed, a large area was furnished with surface drains, and an experimental septic tank latrine was made. At Lucknow the Maulviganj drain was constructed. At Agra the diversion of the fort drain, and the construction of the intercepting sewer were nearly completed. At Mirzapur a large project was begun. In some other places existing schemes were advanced or new schemes were originated.
Drainage and water-works.	The expenditure on water-works was 5½ lakhs, for 5 lakhs of which sum the eight towns with large installations accounted. At Agra Rs. 50,000 was received from the Military Department in part payment for the cantonment share in the water-works; the extension of the clear water reservoir and the construction of a new filter were commenced. Some new mains were laid at Cawnpore. The scheme for Mussooree was sanctioned, and arrangements were commenced for the collection of materials.
Education.	119. The expenditure rose by Rs. 26,854, and was 4·7 per cent. of the net income. The number of schools increased from 732 to 820, and the number of scholars by nearly 3,000.
Vital statistics.	120. Both the birth-rate and the death-rate declined, but the latter remained the greater. Malarial fever and plague were very bad. Fifteen towns had death-rates over 70 per thousand. Kosi heads the list with 149·82, Brindaban comes next with 107·41. Cholera decreased, as also did small-pox, though vaccination work was diminished by plague.
General.	121. The administration was on the whole successful, but in places sufficient attention was not paid to the collection of octroi. In some six or seven outlying towns the board did not show adequate interest in municipal affairs. The Examiner of local fund accounts noticed continued improvement all round, but commented adversely on the accounts of ten boards. There were three serious cases of embezzlement. At Benares the financial position causes anxiety; the board seems to be approaching the end of its resources, and has costly work of importance to do. At Cawnpore no difficulty will be felt if the income remains stable and certain economies in the outlay on conservancy can be effected. The Allahabad and Naini Tal boards have a very narrow margin of income over charges.

27.—LOCAL BOARDS.

(Report on the working of the Local and District Boards, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Local Boards, XVIII.)

Constitution.	122. The number of district boards and committees remained unaltered. The chairmanship was in every case held by the district magistrate. Nearly two-thirds of the members were elected, the rest were nominated: nearly 90 per cent. were natives. The average number of meetings was eleven, and the average attendance of members was between seven and eight.
Income.	123. The receipts, excluding contributions from provincial funds, were Rs. 50,91,417 or Rs. 86,193 more than in the previous year. There was an increase under every head except Civil Works. The income from rates rose with the revision of settlements, school fees were enhanced, and the revenue of hospitals from endowments was more than doubled. The decrease in the receipts from civil works was mainly due to a fall in the income from the ferries under the management of district boards. The contribution from provincial funds to the deficit boards fell slightly, and a somewhat larger sum than in the year before was taken as a contribution from the surplus boards; the amount of financial assistance rendered from provincial funds was thus reduced by nearly Rs. 57,000.
Expenditure.	124. Upon the services entrusted to them the boards spent Rs. 1,76,805 more than in the previous year; the increase was chiefly on account of civil works Rs. 99,302, education Rs. 36,122, and medical relief

Rs. 36,273. Under the first head the growth of expenditure was mainly the result of a special grant of one lakh made by the Local Government for the purpose of cleansing towns and large villages. The closing balances were Rs. 11,89,743, nearly three times the minimum four lakhs. In three cases a contribution had to be made to adjust the finances of a board which had a closing balance below the minimum.

125. The prominent features of the administration are mentioned in Chapter VII of this report. Much was done to improve the position and increase the qualifications of the staff. Plague seriously interfered with work. Efforts were made with a varying degree of success to associate the people with the management of village schools. In some districts the interest taken by elected members in educational questions is very satisfactory; in others there is a tendency to depend too much on officials.

Education.

126. In some parts of the province the attendance at hospitals and dispensaries declined owing to plague scares, in others it rose on account of the prevalence of malarial fever. In thirteen districts the minimum guaranteed income was not subscribed. The alterations recently made in the rules in order to render subscriptions entirely available for local use have not yet largely stimulated public liberality. The want of trained hospital assistants prevented some dispensaries from being opened. Extensions and improvements of buildings were made or projected in many places.

Medical.

127. The grant of one lakh for cleansing towns and large villages was used mainly in filling up pits and hollows, in removing refuse and rubbish, in levelling ruined houses, opening out blocked drains and improving or repairing wells. Eleven lakhs were spent on repairs of roads, two on repairs of buildings, four on establishment, and about ten and a half lakhs on original works. Of the sum last mentioned about three-fifths was spent on communications, and nearly two-fifths on schools and dispensaries. The larger works were carried out by the Public Works Department, the smaller by the boards themselves with such agency as they had at their disposal. Difficulty is still found in arranging for the proper execution of the latter; the staff is not efficient, and the members' supervision is imperfect for want of technical knowledge.

Public Works.

128. The frost of January and February 1905 did serious damage; in some districts a whole year's labour was lost. The working-plans were followed and in some cases exceeded. Perhaps the most suitable trees have not always been selected, and new plantings have sometimes not received care for a sufficiently long period. The general result is satisfactory considering the agency employed.

Arboriculture.

129. The attempts to make improvements in villages are still liable to be frustrated by the perverseness or apathy of the inhabitants. In the previous year protecting walls were built round wells under the best expert advice. The villagers ignoring the sanitary advantages of this arrangement knocked off the coping to suit their convenience. Non-official members give little help in popularizing sanitary science, or indicating suitable improvements.

Sanitation.

130. It cannot be said that district boards and committees generally take a keen interest in local self-government. The members have certainly had this excuse, that their control of the administration was nominal, the funds at their disposal were small, and the direction of expenditure was determined beforehand. Under the new system which has begun from the current year the financial position of the boards is much stronger, and their control of the money will be much greater. It is hoped that this enhancement of their powers will cause the members to take more interest in their public duties.

General.

28 — MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING).

(Reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps, 1904-1905.)

131. The enrolled strength was 3,942 consisting of 408 cavalry and 3,534 infantry. The numbers in both forces were nearly the same as in the previous year. There were 3,271 extra efficient, 550 efficient, 1,144 marksmen, 2,133 first class shots. There is little difference in the relative proportions of the figures under these heads for cavalry and infantry except that

Active
strength.

PROTECTION.
—

the number of marksmen is relatively higher for the cavalry. The total number of marksmen for both forces has decreased by about 50 per cent. since the previous year owing to the enhancement of the required standard. The income of all the corps amounted to Rs. 2,36,676 including the opening balance, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,00,437.

Reserve.

132. The enrolled strength was 326 practically the same as in the previous year. There were 312 efficient.

Reorganization.

133. This was the first year of the United Provinces Light Horse. The regiment was formed by the amalgamation of five corps. A proposal to break it up into two or three regiments was negatived by the Government of India as premature, because the experiment had not had a long enough trial.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURE.

(Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1903-1904, report on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904 for 1904-1905, report of the Civil Veterinary Department, 1904-1905, and Agricultural Statistics of India, 1904-1905).

134. There was no marked change in the total demand for all kinds of implements. The stock was revised. The late continuance of the rains caused the soil inverting plough to be in much request; this implement is very useful to clear weeds out of damp soil, but causes too much loss of moisture to be worked in dry weather. Twenty chaff cutters were sold. **Implements.**

135. In the cash sales department 443 maunds of 28 different kinds of seed were issued from Cawnpore, and 274 maunds from other centres. Large indents were received from outside the province. On credit 4,400 maunds of seed were distributed, ten per cent. more than the quantity in the previous year. The Director does not contemplate the increase of the demand without anxiety. His object is to introduce to each locality in a year or two enough of the new seed to establish that kind of plant, and to leave future propagation to the cultivators themselves. He, however, notices a tendency on the part of his customers to depend on him for their yearly supply instead of saving seed for themselves. On account of the magnitude and difficulty of the business and for fear of opposition from the local banias he does not like the idea of accepting responsibility for the permanent supply of seed to an ever-growing number of constituents. An attempt is being made to found co-operative seed societies to take work off the hands of the department in places where operations have been in force for some time. **Distribution of seed.**

136. The results with cotton have been disappointing. The unfavourable season of 1903 left but a small supply of acclimatized medium stapled seed for future use. Some varieties received from the Inspector-General of Agriculture failed altogether. Experience shows that the long stapled cottons are not likely to succeed, and that the medium stapled class suffers too much from insect pests to be at present safe. There seems little hope of improving the indigenous plant. **Cotton seed.**

137. The demand for the service of trained borers continued to increase, the number of borings made was 251 against 183 made in the previous year. Five more men were trained raising the available staff to 19. The experiments in the Tarāi were so successful that a sub-overseer was employed to carry out similar operations on a large scale. Attention was paid to the improvement of the appliances, and experiments were made with a boring contrivance invented by Mr. T. Martin of Azamgarh. With the assistance of Mr. E. A. Molony, I.C.S., attempts were made to solve the difficulty of constructing a permanent percolation well in a stratum of sand. **Wells.**

138. Three bulls were procured for applicants, but the difficulty of purchasing bulls fit for breeding increases. A dépôt was established in the Banda district for keeping bulls bought young till they are fit for use. Stud bulls were kept in six districts by the department or district boards. At the Sultānpur fair young bulls of good breeds were given as prizes. Plague interfered with cattle shows, further experience is necessary to decide whether they will do much good. **Cattle.**

139. Operations on provincial and local roads showed a satisfactory surplus of nearly Rs. 30,000 without any undue reduction of expenditure. An adequate amount of planting was done. In ten districts practically the whole length of provincial roads is provided with avenues, in some districts the work even on local roads approaches completion. Improvement was noticed in the selection of trees best suited to the locality. The Director has prepared a concise manual of arboriculture for the guidance of officials. **Arboriculture.** Private persons planted 40 miles of road.

PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.

Associations,
shows and
demonstration.

Publications.

Education.

The staff.

Co-operative
credit
societies.

140. The associations seem to be incapable of any practical work. Agricultural shows were held at seven towns, but were regarded too much as places of popular entertainment. It is difficult to attract the public by an exhibition of nothing but produce and implements. The Meerut demonstration farm had not been under management long enough to be pronounced a success or failure. The sugar factories attracted attention, and may lead to the general adoption of improved processes.

141. Owing to press of work no English bulletins were issued. A vernacular note on inoculation for cattle disease was published in parts of the province. The issue of translations of the entomological circulars brought out by the Indian museum was stopped, because the information contained in them was found to be not up to date. The Director published "The Agriculture of the United Provinces" a hand-book of agriculture. The circulation of the Urdu "Agricultural Journal" increased to 660 monthly. The department was addressed by 1,027 unofficial correspondents during the year.

142. There were 29 students, 25 of whom passed the examination. The health of the school was satisfactory, the difficulties of sanitation seem to have been overcome. Some important improvements including an increase in the number and pay of the staff were sanctioned during the year. There are indications that men with agricultural training will soon be preferred to others as land agents. If these anticipations are correct, there will be a wide field of lucrative employment open to the students of the school. The course is therefore being remodelled to turn out men with a practical knowledge of the principles of estate management. The agricultural class at Moradabad which was opened to provide teachers for agricultural secondary schools was closed, as the idea of starting such schools was abandoned.

143. The important scheme sanctioned after the close of the year for the development of the department does not fall within the scope of this report. During the year the Assistant Director and the Personal Assistant to the Director were graded as members of the executive branch of the provincial civil service. It was decided to appoint an Economic Botanist.

144. A Registrar, Mr. J. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., was appointed in November 1904, and submitted his first report in 1905. This report was for the year ending March 31st, 1905. The Registrar does not belong to the agricultural department, but has taken over the work from it. Mr. Hope Simpson and his inspector visited a number of districts to examine the working of co-operative credit societies.

145. There were 223 societies in November 1904, all were village banks of the Raiffeisen type. A large number had ceased operations, and most of those which remained active were agencies for the distribution and collection of agricultural advances without any co-operative principles. It was not possible to obtain figures for all, the statements attached to the report show the working of 159 societies in 30 districts, and may be summarized as follows. On March 31st, 1905, there were 12,215 members, the cash in hand was Rs. 8,225, the loans outstanding were Rs. 58,005, the amount deposited Rs. 6,009, the amount borrowed for working capital Rs. 56,085, the surplus of assets over liabilities Rs. 10,319. These figures show that the movement is in its infancy. The promise of the future is a more important subject than the progress already made. There are some societies in which business is done on a considerable scale and on satisfactory principles. In Banda, Bulandshahr and Rohilkhand the prospects are favourable for an extension of the system. The most encouraging feature is the readiness of the members to make periodical deposits, this seems likely to become general in the more flourishing banks. The capital raised by loan may in many cases be regarded as a charitable donation, the subscribers often refuse to accept interest. Assistance of such a character is deprecated by the Registrar as inconsistent with business principles. On the other hand native moneylenders in Bundelkhand who have money lying idle owing to the effects of the new legislation have begun to regard these societies as affording means of investment. Reserve funds have in most cases been started.

146. Enquiries were made as to the indebtedness of the Tharus in the Tarai, soon after the close of the year a central bank and four branches were started for their accommodation. An attempt was made to start a co-operative seed store; it was unsuccessful owing to the effects of the frost and to local difficulties, but the experiment was not discouraging. Enquiries were undertaken as to the possibility of extending co-operative credit to other callings than agriculture, the time was too short to arrive at any definite result.

147. No societies were registered during the year, but applications began to come in after March 1905. Action was taken to frame rules under section 27 of the Act, and model bye-laws were prepared. Greater latitude is being allowed as to the objects and terms of loans.

148. The Superintendent of the civil veterinary department was relieved of his imperial duties and brought into closer relation with the Director of land records and agriculture. Thirty-eight provincial stallions covered 2,132 mares or 116 more than in the previous year, 47 mares were covered by stallions of the district boards or of private persons. The average cost of feed and keep was Rs. 219-3-4 per stallion. Of the coverings made in the previous year 51.5 per cent. turned out successful. There were six donkey stallions, four covered 285 mares.

Horse-
breeding.

149. There was no serious epidemic among horses, but two provincial stallions were lost owing to dourine. Tinderpest caused 3,798 deaths among cattle, anthrax 8,392, foot-and-mouth disease 3,460. Anthrax occurred principally in Azamgarh, inoculation was restricted by a deficiency of serum. It is a pity that inoculation was not employed in some other districts to combat epidemics. The opposition to preventive inoculation is disappearing, 15,645 animals were treated, double the number of the previous year. Three new veterinary dispensaries were opened making the total number 13, there were 1,389 in-patients and 7,290 out-patients. There were 59 veterinary assistants, eight additional appointments being made, the itinerating officials of this class treated 56,517 animals.

Disease.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(Season and crop report for 1904-1905, and Agricultural Statistics of India, 1904-1905.)

150. General rain began to fall about June 21st in 1904, and lasted with one short break till nearly the end of August. There was wet weather in the second and third weeks of September, and a late storm passed through the eastern part of the province in the third week of October. On the whole the monsoon was favourable to the *kharif* crops, though sowings were considerably retarded in Bundelkhand by the excessive rain of July; in the same part of the country and to a smaller extent in Agra division there was not enough general rain in September and October for the ripening crops. The winter rains began in November and were unusually copious, lasting well into March and slightly into April. Jalaun was the only district in which the want of moisture restricted sowings. Nowhere was the rainfall insufficient after the crop was sown. The winter was extraordinarily cold, damp and cloudy. At the end of January and early in February came a succession of severe frosts, such as had not been known for very many years. In Allahabad the minimum temperature went down so low as 18 degrees one night.

Character
of the season.

151. The cultivated area was the largest ever known exceeding that of the previous year which was itself a record. The gain was under the *kharif* crops, the *rabi* showed a decrease as compared with the exceptionally high figures of 1903-1904. Rice recovered a great deal extending to 10½ lakhs more acres, cotton increased by 3½ lakhs; these changes were principally due to the nature of the season. Sugarcane regained some of its lost ground in expectation of a higher price. Wheat nearly maintained its position, the decline in the *rabi* area was almost confined to the least valuable crops.

Area under
crops.

152. On the whole the *kharif* was about 80 per cent. of a normal crop, it was better in Oudh than in Agra, and worst in Bundelkhand. The continuous rain in July and August interfered with weeding. The

Average yield.

PRODUCE,
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

produce was very unequal, there were great variations from village to village, almost from field to field. The *rabi* harvest promised well at the end of December, but began to suffer from rust, blight and similar affections in January, and then was injured by the frost. The damage done by the latter was greatest in the centre and south of the province, where the crops were more forward than in the north. Arhar was almost entirely destroyed. The rain of February did much to remedy the mischief done by the frost, the plants took a fresh start and threw out new ears, this recovery, however, was far from complete where the mischief was greatest. The same rainfall caused an outbreak of rust in the eastern districts. The *rabi* crop eventually turned out worst in the centre and south of the province, and best in the northern and some of the eastern districts, better in Agra than in Oudh. The average outturn for the whole province was about 65 per cent. of a normal crop, for the Allahabad division it was below 50 per cent. The gross produce of both harvests was about 30 per cent. less than in the previous year, and unfortunately this loss was not spread equally over the country, but fell mainly on districts with small resources.

Irrigation.

153. Owing to the excessive rainfall the irrigated area fell from 11 to 8 millions of acres. The decrease in canal irrigation was 370,000 acres. The Betwa canal gave water to 104,826 acres of *rabi*, and therefore was very beneficial to Jalaun. The Mat branch irrigated a lakh of acres. The storage capacity of the former had been lately improved and the latter is the most important of the newly-completed projects.

Depression or
deterioration.

154. Bundelkhand had a bad year, but may hope for future benefits from the extension of irrigation and the improvement of communications. The people seem to be showing more energy in struggling with *kans* the great obstacle to the spread of cultivation. The lower Duab and the south of Oudh suffered much from frost, but can hardly be said to have been distressed areas at the close of the year. The Naini Tal Tarai was not much affected.

Condition of
labourers.

155. Labour was scarce and dear both in towns and villages. For this condition of things there were two causes. Firstly, owing to good wages and low prices labourers had been able to save a little money and could afford to take a holiday. Secondly, there is a general tendency on their part to work gradually upwards to the rank of cultivator, a rising labourer begins by taking a field and making his living partly out of the produce of it and partly out of wages. Now that prices have risen and the seasons have become unfavourable, the supply of labour should increase, for there will be no more holiday making, and men who are struggling upwards will drop back.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, and the Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur and Mussoorie, 1904-1905.)

Botanical
Gardens.

156. These gardens have been placed in charge of the Economic Botanist recently appointed. Frost did much damage to young plants. There was a considerable fall in the number of plants distributed, chiefly in strawberry plants and agave bulbils. The distribution of seeds was normal. Experiments were made with various kinds of Egyptian and American cotton, the yield was small but the quality of the staple was good, the process must be continued before any definite conclusions can be attained. Rhea and sisal hemp did not do well. The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 703 in money, but there was a surplus of Rs. 3,501, including indirect receipts.

Horticultural
gardens.

157. The death of Mr. Ridley, the superintendent, was a great loss to the province, and particularly to Lucknow. The gardens have been improved by wire fencing and ornamental gateways. Great damage was done by the frost. The total issue of plants of all kinds was slightly less than in the previous year, but there was some increase in the issue of seeds. The operations of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 721 after taking into account indirect receipts.

32.—FORESTS.

(Report on the operations of the Forest Department, 1904-1905.)

158. The only substantial change in the area was the addition of 4,740 acres to the leased deodār forest of Tehri-Garhwāl. The large decrease shown for district protected forests is due to correction of measurement. In the Oudh circle 2,443 acres received under the Amargāh exchange were transferred from unclassified to reserved forests.

Area.

159. The settlement of the 2,443 acres mentioned in the preceding paragraph was completed, also the settlement of the 14 Bardia villages and of the area received from Nepal by the realignment of boundary in 1898. Some petty work was done in the Central circle. No expenditure was incurred anywhere.

Settlement.

160. Boundaries were artificially demarcated for 36 miles, repairs were carried out for 878 miles. In the Central circle work was delayed on account of a law-suit relating to a village with the zamindārs of which an agreement had to be made. No surveys were carried out by the Imperial Survey Department during the year, but some progress was made in preparing maps.

Demarcation
and survey.

161. Working-plans were completed for 96 miles. The existing plans were observed with few exceptions. In Naini Tāl a few clumps of bamboos remained unsold. In the Oudh circle improvement fellings were to some extent deferred for want of a demand. In the School circle want of labour and seed caused work to fall behind the programme. In district protected forests there are no working-plans in force, in Naini Tāl the preparation of a stock map was completed.

Working-plans.

162. Rupees 70,299 were spent on new work, Rs. 61,875 on repairs. The former sum includes Rs. 9,200 the cost of a house at Naini Tāl used for the Conservator's office. Rs. 13,783 was spent in commencing an important tramway and a fuel shoot to serve Chakrāta. The tramway is connected with the shoot which is a planked canal.

Roads and
buildings.

163. The number of reported cases rose from 1,387 to 1,466. There were 244 prosecutions, and convictions in 198 of them. Injury to the forest by fire in Naini Tāl was not nearly so frequent as in the previous years. In the Garhwāl division there was an important case of illicit felling and theft of timber after counterfeiting the Government hammer mark; the culprit was suitably punished. The number of grazing offences continued to increase in the Oudh circle.

Breach of
Forest rules.

164. There were 54 fires affecting 5,003 acres. In only five cases was the fire supposed to be intentional. In many instances the occurrence was due to an accident in burning a new fire line. The damage was not serious except perhaps in one case where a contractor lost some sleepers. The nature of the season was unfavourable to the spread of conflagrations.

Fire protec-
tion.

165. The area closed to all animals increased by about 100 square miles or 5 per cent., but the area closed to browsers decreased by 320 square miles, the net result was an increase of 230 square miles in the open area. In the Dehra Dūn division the closed area was considerably increased under the new working-plan. The income from fees for cattle paying full rates Rs. 63,226 was more than Rs. 3,000 above the receipts of the previous year. The fees at privileged rates showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 1,000 and amounted to Rs. 31,561. There was a large fall in the number of cattle impounded.

Grazing.

166. The net addition to the area of plantations was 244 acres. Great damage was done by the frost especially to sāl, reproduction was hindered and full-grown trees were injured, the loss was least in the Oudh circle. Insects also did much mischief. The only benefit received from the abnormally cold weather was a good season for the seeds of deodārs and other firs in the hills. An experiment was made in the artificial defoliation of young sāl trees as a protection against frost, but no success was obtained. Rubber planting in the Dūn has been discontinued. Sowing has been stopped in

Reproduction.

**PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION.**

Bundelkhand, as it does not seem likely to answer. Creeper cutting, cleaning, etc., were carried on as usual. Efforts were made to supply bark of the *Bauhinia vahli* climber to paper mills, but the cost of the preparatory process was prohibitive.

Outturn.

167. There was a decrease in the outturn of timber and fuel. For this result the Central and Oudh circles were responsible. In the former the falling off was mainly due to the figures of previous years for the Garhwál division having been abnormally swollen by the accumulation of a great stock of dry timber in the form of trees killed by drought; the cold weather had also some effect in impeding removal. In Oudh too the figures for the previous year were abnormally high. In the School circle there was a large demand for fuel on the part of builders at Dehra. The value of minor forest produce declined by about Rs. 29,000. The decrease was entirely under the head of bamboos which yielded nearly Rs. 54,000 less than in the previous year, both the other heads were more productive than before. The production of bamboos is chiefly in the Central circle, there the blocks in the Ganges division were worked on a rotation for three years instead of two years, some inaccessible blocks were not sold, and cold weather interfered with work. Grazing was afforded to more than eight hundred thousand head of cattle, the number was about ten thousand larger than in the previous year.

The manufacture of turpentine and colophony yielded a substantial profit. The continuance of the industry depends on the amount of damage which the trees suffer from being tapped, this question is being investigated. There is a great demand for tufaceous limestone, it will pay to construct a small tramway line from the Railway to the quarry at Lachiwala in the Dún. Attention was paid to the cultivation of lac on dhák and other trees.

Financial.

168. The receipts amounted to Rs. 23,43,551, and the expenditure to Rs. 14,01,025, the surplus was therefore Rs. 9,42,526. The figures for the previous year showed a surplus of Rs. 12,20,383 with smaller receipts, but did not include an expenditure item of one lakh which properly belonged to the year and was not paid soon enough to be included in the accounts. This item was paid in 1904-1905, so should be deducted from the expenditure of 1904-1905 and added to that of 1903-1904 to make a fair comparison between the two years. If the figures are treated in this way the surplus of the year under report will be Rs. 10,42,526 as compared with Rs. 11,20,383 the surplus of the previous year. The main reasons for the decrease were the decline in the sale of timber and bamboos in the Central circle as already explained, and the rise of expenditure in the School and Central circles. More money was spent on supplying timber to Government and on communications and buildings. It was only in the School circle that the receipts rose, but the rise there more than counterbalanced the fall in the other two circles. The surplus though smaller than that of the previous year was much greater than the average surplus of the preceding five years. There is no reason to suppose that there has been anything more than a temporary check to the growth of the net income from the department.

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

(Twelfth issue of the *Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India*, viz. *Mineral Production*, Table XXVII, and report on the *Mirzapur Stone Mahál*, 1904-1905.)

Mines.

169. No regular mines were worked. Native workings produced iron worth Rs. 2,450 in Almora and Garhwál. Gold valued at Rs. 1,250 was washed in Bijnor, Garhwál and Naini Tal.

Quarries.

170. The receipts for duty on stones from the Mirzapur Stone Mahál amounted to Rs. 97,552. The management yielded a profit of Rs. 44,534. The expenditure was mainly on road making. In Kumaun 4,720 tons of slate were quarried.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(Twelfth Issue of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, viz. Tables XXI—XXV, XXVIII.)

171. The number of workmen employed in the woollen and jute mills of Cawnpore was greater than in the previous year. There was no alteration in the number of spinning or weaving cotton mills in the province, but the number of factories for ginning and pressing rose from 100 to 106. One of the four tanneries of Cawnpore was closed owing to the failure of the concern. Four new iron and brass foundries were established at Agra, Chandauli (Benares), Bara Banki, and Shahzadpur (Fyzabad). There was a decrease of nine in the number of lac factories at work owing, it is said, to the high speculative price of the new material. Six new oil mills were opened at Cawnpore and Meerut. Indigo production continued to decline, the number of factories fell from 402 to 252. There is nothing worthy of note regarding handicrafts.

35.—TRADE.

(Reports on Inland and Foreign Trade, 1904-1905, and accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India, 1904-1905.)

INLAND TRADE.

172. The lines opened for goods traffic in the course of the year were the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, the Hapur-Meerut branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the Phaphamau-Allahabad section of the same railway, the Shikohabad-Mainpuri section of the East Indian Railway, the Uska Bazar Barhni section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the Agra-Raja-ki-mandi branch of the Indian Midland Railway. Some important reductions of rates were made for the freight of cotton, grain and sugar.

Additions
to railway
system and
changes of
rates for
freight.

173. The external rail-borne traffic increased by 93½ lakhs of maunds in weight and 467½ lakhs of rupees in value, or by 10·8 and 11·1 per cent. respectively. The total figures for the year were 95,786,310 maunds and Rs. 46,96,01,668, they do not include trade in animals or in treasure.

External
rail-borne
traffic.

174. The imports amounted to 38,301,702 maunds, and their value to Rs. 20,49,08,285. The rise as compared with the previous year was 3·3 per cent. in weight and 11·9 per cent. in value. The increase occurred chiefly in cotton goods from Calcutta, stone and lime from Rājputāna and Central India, and grain from the Punjab. The variations in the following articles may be noticed. The fall in the quantity of coal imported does not signify a decrease in the consumption, for the fall is really in the quantity in transit to the Punjab and other places. The trade in European yarn and piece-goods recovered at the expense of Indian commodities of the same kind : this was a return to the normal state of things. There was an increase of 20 lakhs of maunds in grain and pulse mainly due to the rise of price caused by the frosts of January and February 1905. There was a rise in the quantity of jute, lac, and kerosine oil. The importation of sugar declined, though the quantity received *via* Calcutta, apparently from Java, increased.

Imports.

175. The exports amounted to 57,484,608 maunds valued at Rs. 26,46,93,383, and were the largest on record. The percentage of increase as compared with the trade of the previous year was 16·5 in weight and 10·4 in value. Grain, oilseeds and raw cotton were the commodities which contributed most to this result. The following variations deserve mention. Nearly 5 lakhs of maunds more cotton was exported because the crop covered a larger area, Bombay took almost twice as much as Calcutta. The quantity of grain and pulse rose by about 86 lakhs of maunds, over 218 lakhs of maunds of wheat were exported chiefly through Calcutta, this quantity is a record. Hides and skins increased on account of a rise in prices and of mortality among cattle. One hundred and twelve lakhs of maunds of oil seeds were

Exp rts.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Internal rail-borne traffic

exported a record quantity, the value dropped owing to a fall in prices. Increased production enlarged the exports of sugar and tea. On the other hand the quantity of opium declined for the opposite reason.

176. Internal rail-borne traffic dropped by 16 lakhs of maunds owing chiefly to the completion of the Allahabad-Fyzabad railway line. The changes in the figures of the different parts of the province as compared with the previous year were mainly due to the construction of railways being started or completed, and in part to variations in the harvest.

River-borne traffic.

177. The imports and exports amounted to 7 lakhs and 29 lakhs of maunds respectively, both declined especially the former. The import trade in cotton-goods, grains and pulse, metals and sugar fell off, as did the export trade in grains and pulse and oil-seeds. The export of sugar increased.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Nepal.

178. The imports from Nepal rose by about half a lakh of maunds to 23,68,266 maunds, there was a fall of $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in value to Rs. 1,04,85,047 because less timber was imported, the quantity of timber does not affect the weight because it is counted by cubic feet. The decrease in the import of this article exceeds eight lakhs of cubic feet, and was probably due to local causes affecting the relations of the traders with the Nepalese authorities. The imports of grain and oil seeds increased.

179. The exports to Nepal rose by about 29,000 maunds to 342,842 maunds. The increase was chiefly in cotton goods, there was a decrease in sugar. The total value was Rs. 50,26,490 or about five lakhs more than in the previous year.

Tibet.

180. Political events had an effect in restricting the trade. Imports from Tibet dropped by nearly 12,000 maunds to 75,892 maunds and exports to Tibet by nearly 5,000 maunds to 60,569 maunds. Among the imports the decrease was greatest in the quantity of borax and salt and in the number of sheep and goats. Among the exports sugar fell off the most.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(Administration report, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, 1904-1905.)

Expenditure.

181. The expenditure excluding contribution works was Rs. 90,17,533. Provincial civil buildings took nearly 26 lakhs, and provincial communications nearly 19 lakhs, incorporated local works 25 lakhs, original works of all kinds $50\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Nothing was spent on famine relief works.

Buildings.

182. At Allahabad the teaching theatre of the training college, two residences for Secretaries to Government and the leper asylum at Naini were completed; materials for the new civil hospital were collected, and water was supplied to the Alfred Park. At Cawnpore nearly Rs. 70,000 was spent in acquiring land and collecting materials for a new currency office. At Lucknow the kotwāli and another police-station were completed; a normal school for girls was commenced. At Bareilly the circuit-house was completed at a cost of Rs. 48,036. In Agra much archaeological work was done (see Chapter VIII), some buildings for the medical school were completed or commenced, and a dāk bungalow was constructed at Fatehpur-Sikri. At Dehra over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were spent on buildings for the Imperial Cadet Corps. In Naini Tal the bovine lymph depôt was completed. At Moradabad a kotwāli was constructed at a cost of Rs. 85,290, and a dispensary was begun on an estimate of about Rs. 1,15,000. At Ghāzipur progress was made with a project estimated to cost nearly a lakh, relating to the opium factory. In Gorakhpur the sub-divisional quarters at Deoria were finished and nearly Rs. 60,000 was spent on the combined normal and model school. At Jhānsi a circuit-house and new lines for the reserve police were started. At Aligarh Rs. 1,34,481 was spent on the new court-house.

Communications.

183. At Sultānpur the bridge over the Gumti was practically completed, the expenditure was Rs. 74,521. In Gorakhpur the bridge over the Chota

Ganduk river was finished at a cost exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. In Garhwál Rs. 87,440 was spent on improving the pilgrim routes and constructing inspection-houses, and Rs. 1,38,092 on the second section of the Kotdwára-Lansdowne cart-road. Altogether 94.70 miles of new metalled roads were constructed in the province.

184. The sum of Rs. 7,992 was spent on improving the navigation of the Ganges for about 275 miles in the Allahabad district and the Benares division.

Navigation.

185. This subject is discussed in section 29, Agriculture. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 28,489 on arboriculture, and received Rs. 43,047, and planted 21,000 trees. Additional work was done by other agencies.

Arboriculture.

37.—CANALS.

(Administration Report, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, 1904-1905.)

186. The capital outlay amounted to nearly $23\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which over $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were spent on the Ken Canal, a new protective work, and nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the Mát Branch Extension. Protective works absorbed Rs. 8,93,000, productive works Rs. 11,90,000, minor works the remainder.

Capital outlay.

The Mát Branch Extension was completed. For the Ken Canal and some of its subsidiary channels the earthwork was finished in a rough state to allow the banks to settle in the two rainy seasons preceding the admission of water. The necessary preliminaries were completed for starting the construction of the Dukwa weir on the Betwa Canal, and work was done on several tanks connected with this system. Throughout the province progress was made in remodelling distributaries and in other measures connected with the development of irrigation; many buildings were also constructed. The total capital outlay on canals amounted, on March 31st, 1905, to nearly 969 lakhs. The length of channels open on that date was 13.553 miles including 184 miles added during the year. The Agra Canal was closed to general navigation.

187. The irrigation revenue was derived from the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests of 1904. The gross receipts of all kinds amounted to nearly 104 lakhs. A higher sum has never been collected except in the famine year of 1896-1897. The direct receipts were over 88½ lakhs, and the indirect nearly 15½ lakhs. The working expenses were slightly above 36 lakhs, and the net revenue was about 68 lakhs or almost five lakhs more than in the previous year. The percentage of the net revenue to the capital outlay up to date was highest for the Eastern Jumna Canal 22.82, the Bijnor Canals 14.70, and the Upper Ganges Canal 9.88. For the province as a whole the percentage was 7. After the deduction of interest charges the net profit was Rs. 33,81,302 as against Rs. 29,47,307 in 1903-1904. On this basis the Betwa Canal produced a deficit, but it had gross receipts beating all previous records, and showed a smaller sum on the wrong side of the account than it had ever done before.

Financial
results.

188. This was the first year of the new contract, under which the Local Government retains the whole of the revenue from productive and minor works, but continues to pay interest to the Imperial Government on the total capital outlay on major productive works, and also on the old capital outlay from Imperial funds on minor works and navigation. The Government of India will make up the deficiency if the net earnings ever yield less than 40 lakhs to the Local Government.

Provincial
Contract.

189. The total direct and indirect revenue assessed amounted to Rs. 90,09,502 and was Rs. 11,14,733 less than in 1903-1904. As the figures for that year were abnormally high, and the rainfall of the cold weather in the year under report was unusually copious, the decrease is less than would have been expected. The total is much above the average of the preceding twelve years.

Assessments.

38.—IRRIGATION.

190. The *kharif* season was normal, and there was a full demand for water. For the *rabi* crop irrigation was required less than usual, because a storm in October rendered waterings previous to sowing unnecessary, and frequent falls of rain throughout the cold weather supplied enough moisture

PRODUC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.

Irrigated area.

to the growing plants. Excluding the figures for the Tarai and Bhábar Canals, the irrigated area of the year was 544,972 acres below the area of 1903-1904, and 121,786 acres below the average of the last twelve years. The decrease was altogether in the rabi. It is satisfactory to find that the area irrigated from the Betwa Canal shows a large rise in the face of the general decline, pointing to the success of the steps taken to improve this work. The Mat Branch Extension which was opened in the previous year also did very well.

Crops.

191. The most notable variations not due to the fall in the demand for rabi irrigation are in the areas of sugarcane, cotton and rice. For the two first the figures are records. The acreage of irrigated cotton has never been approached in previous years, this crop seems to have taken the place of indigo. The area under rice has recovered some of the ground lost in 1903-1904, but is still much below the average of the preceding twelve years.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(Accounts, 1904-1905.)

192. This was the first year of the new contract with the Government of India. The terms are explained in paragraph 205 below. Two points not fully explained there may be noticed. The Imperial Government have assigned wholly to the province the receipts from major irrigation works other than the Betwa Canal, and have undertaken to make good the deficiency if the net earnings from this source fall short of 40 lakhs. Expenditure on buildings used by Imperial departments will be borne entirely by the Government of India. The gross revenue (imperial) amounted to Rs. 6,38,73,382, excluding Railway receipts. The corresponding total for the previous year was Rs. 5,69,34,499. Owing to the alteration of the terms of the contract, these two sums are not calculated on the same basis; the great difference between them, however, is due not to this cause; but to the fact that the amount of the special grants made to the province by the Government of India was smaller in the year under report than in the previous year. Such special grants are made by deductions from the share of land revenue taken from the province; the smaller they are, the greater is the imperial portion of the receipts.

Gross revenue,
Imperial.

40.—LAND REVENUE.

193. The land revenue realized in the financial year was Rs. 6,32,04,427. The imperial share, after adjustments of the kind mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was Rs. 4,58,10,634—over 50 lakhs more than in the previous year.

Land revenue.

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

194. Owing to the change in the terms of the contract, the imperial share of canal revenue consisted of the receipts from the Betwa canal alone. This sum was Rs. 1,72,992. In the previous year the share was Rs. 26,14,064.

Canal revenue.

42.—EXCISE.

(Report on the administration of Excise, 1904-1905. Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, viz. Excise, V.)

195. The commencement of the year for the departmental report has been changed from October to April; the figures now quoted refer to the period April 1904 to March 1905. The gross receipts rose to Rs. 1,02,25,065; the increase was 8 per cent. and came from all the major heads except "native fermented liquor," but was greatest under country spirits Rs. 4.36 lakhs, and drugs Rs. 2.09. It is satisfactory to find that, under the former head, the increase in consumption was only 1.2 per cent., while the net income rose by 7.4 per cent. License fees were 1.45 lakhs greater than in the previous year in spite of some enhancements of still-head duty. Prosperity seems to have given the trade a stimulus which the high price of liquor could not counteract. The changes of system were unimportant. Bonded warehouses were unpopular because the rules (now altered) favoured wholesale shops. Rosa rum seemed to be competing unfairly with country spirit; the licenses for its vend were therefore tentatively sold by auction at Cawnpore. The experiment may have checked the rise of consumption, but did not cause it to fall.

Receipts.

196. The income from hemp drugs increased by more than two lakhs; license fees rose by 1.84 lakhs, and the proceeds of the duty by about Rs. 25,000. The former circumstance can be ascribed only to the growth of prosperity; the latter is partly the result of an enhancement

in duty. The reported consumption of drugs actually decreased. The receipts from *tári* and *sendhi* have declined by about Rs. 21,000; part of the difference is due to the figures of the previous year having been swollen by payments made in advance; for part interruptions caused by plague are responsible. The receipts from opium remained constant. In some districts where the official vend of this drug has been stopped the licensees have combined to raise the price to a monopoly level. This may check consumption but may also encourage smuggling and illicit sale. The question of restoring official vend is under consideration.

General policy. 197. The still-head duty has been raised without any increase of illicit manufacture or smuggling; the success of this policy has been due no doubt to the growth of prosperity during the last few years. The labouring classes who are the chief consumers of country spirit have had full pockets, and been able to afford the increase in price. Now that unfavourable seasons have begun to cause hard times, the temptation to use liquor which has not paid duty may gather force, and it may be advisable to await a good occasion before raising the taxation still higher. Action is being taken to change the situation of objectionable shops; officers are enjoined to proceed cautiously, and to make no sudden alterations which will give the trade a sensible grievance. The difficulty of securing a suitable site in a town is likely to prove an obstacle to the removal of an existing shop. Some restrictions have been made on the sale of liquor at fairs. No increase in the number of shops for the vend of European liquor will be made without due consideration. The rules regarding private accommodation in shops have been revised.

43—STAMPS.

(Report on the administration of the Stamp Department, 1904-1905. Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics, viz. Stamps, VII.)

Receipts. 198. The gross receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 84,46,783; nearly two lakhs more than the total for the previous year. The imperial share was one-half.

Judicial stamps. 199. The receipts from judicial stamps were nearly 65 lakhs, about Rs. 1,86,000 more than in the previous year. This rise was due to the increase of litigation, to full fees being charged for ejectment under the Tenancy Act and to settlement operations. Allahabad was the only division which did not show an increase; as has been explained in paragraph 87 of this report with reference to Jhānsi, the imminence of the special Bundelkhand Acts caused the litigation of the previous year to be abnormally great. The receipts from copy stamps increased in Oudh; but the reason has not yet been explained.

Non-judicial stamps. 200. The receipts rose slightly owing to a larger sale of impressed stamps. Húndis declined a little; receipt stamps advanced. The net increase in the total of all heads was probably due to the growth of business.

General. 201. The number of stamp-vendors decreased, though the amount of discount rose; there seem to be still too many in some districts. The sales through postmasters upon advances fell off. Action was taken to enforce the law in more cases relating to insufficiently-stamped documents, but the figures do not point to any general practice of evading duty.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(Report on the administration of the Income Tax, 1905. Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics, viz. Income Tax, VIII.)

202. The income tax is the only assessed tax in the province. The receipts after the deduction of refunds amounted to Rs. 20,29,638, and were nearly half a lakh more than in the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the growth of prosperity. The imperial share was three-quarters. The uncollected balance was Rs. 5,662. There were 326 coercive processes, and 1,885 writs were issued; these numbers are greater than the figures for 1903-1904; but there was a fall in the number of objections

and appeals. As compared with the tax paid by Government officials the burden of assessments under Part IV does not seem to have been unduly heavy, though objections were prevalent to an unsatisfactory extent. The exemption of incomes under Rs. 1,000 has not caused a reduction in the number of severe coercive processes. There seems to have been some tendency to press into the lowest grade of assessee persons who were formerly taxed on incomes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 750.

45.—ANY OTHER TAXES LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

203. Customs yielded Rs. 80,586 to the imperial revenues.

Other taxes.

46.—FORESTS.

204. The total revenue was Rs. 23,97,319 : the imperial share was three-quarters.

Forests.

(b).—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

47 and 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(Review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds, 1904-1905.)

205. The year 1904-1905 was the first of the new financial settlement which is intended to be a permanent one. Under it the provincial share in the receipts from stamps has been reduced from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the receipts from assessed taxes, forests, and registration from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. This means a loss of Rs. 33,38,500 in the year's income. On the other hand the province has received from the imperial account canal revenue amounting to Rs. 26,76,761, and on the expenditure side of the account it has been relieved of half the charges falling under "3—Land revenue" (save certain entirely provincial items), and its liability under stamps, forests, and registration has been reduced from $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$, to $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ respectively. This represents a saving on the year's account of Rs. 27,29,900. The province would therefore have been better off by Rs. 20,68,161 than in the year before, but that the amount credited by the Imperial Government to the province under the adjusting head fell by Rs. 53,84,000. The assignment made in 1903-1904, however, included Rs. 45,49,676 on account of exceptional and non-recurring conditions. When the real decrease under the adjusting head is taken at Rs. 8,34,000, the province may be said to have had Rs. 12,34,161 more to spend in 1904-1905 than in 1903-1904. But (after allowance for the partial transfers of some heads to the Imperial account) it spent about Rs. 20,42,200 more, and depleted its balance by over eight lakhs. This is no ill result of the first year's working ; it is considerably better than was anticipated in the budget.

Financial
position.

206. The receipts classed as provincial exceeded the original estimate by 7,61, ; while the expenditure was less by 8,54, than the budget provision. The anticipated deficit of 24,60, was thus reduced to one of 8,45, ; and the year closed with the high balance of 66,83,.

207. The local account shows a surplus of 90, instead of an estimated deficit of 3,64, ; for the receipts were 3,99, better than the budget, and the expenditure 55, below it. The closing balance was 26,49,.

208. The year on the whole was a favourable one in spite of the continued presence of plague and of the failure of the *khartf* over a large part of Bundelkhand. The severe frost of the spring of 1905 came too late in the year to affect the revenue in it. The income steadily improved under almost all heads, the most noticeable increase beyond the estimate being from irrigation. The expenditure was in most directions well up to the estimate ; the larger variations under police and civil works occurred because the relief of municipalities from police charges was effected in a manner different from that first intended, and because the original provision for civil works included a lump sum of six lakhs intended for use for any provincial purpose. Apart from these two heads the estimate was well devised to meet the year's necessities.

209. The year's accounts may be thus compared with those of the year before, in thousands of rupees :—

Receipts.	1903-1904.			1904-1905.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	38,16,	23,84,	62,00,	75,27,	25,59,	1,00,86,
Receipts ...	4,32,51,	1,35,26,	5,67,77,	3,80,08,	1,37,16,	5,17,24,
Total ...	4,70,67,	1,59,10,	6,29,77,	4,55,35,	1,62,75,	6,18,10,
Expenditure ...	3,95,40,	1,33,51,	5,28,91,	3,88,52,	1,36,26,	5,24,78,
Closing balance ...	75,27,	25,59,	1,00,86,	66,83,	26,49,	93,32,

The difference of 53,84, in the transfers from the imperial account would disturb the comparison of receipts; and for the purpose of that comparison the provincial receipts of 1903-1904 may be taken at 3,78,67,.

210. The principal differences between the two years were in the following heads of receipt:—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Stamps ...	...	19,65,	...	...
Excise ...	1,92,	...	...	...
Provincial rates ...	8,	...	77,	...
Assessed taxes ...	...	4,92,	...	...
Forest ...	...	5,41,	...	...
Registration ...	...	1,14,	...	...
Interest ...	...	37,	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	34,	...	...
Irrigation, major works ...	29,75,	...	...	...
" minor " ...	31,	...	...	...
Contributions ...	38,	...	31,	...

For those heads which have sections assigned to them in the report explanations of the variations in income and expenditure will be found in the appropriate places. Provincial rates increased under the revision of settlements and the reassessment of patwari rate in permanently-settled districts. The great changes in stamps, assessed taxes, forest income, registration, and irrigation (major works) are due to the terms of the new contract. They have entirely obscured the natural increases. Advance payments by certain municipalities in 1903-1904 caused the apparent fall in the following year in receipt of interest. Conscience money (15,) and audit fees (26,) cover the increase under miscellaneous, and larger resurreptions from surplus district boards with higher contributions to deficit boards account mainly for the changes under contributions.

Expenditure.

211. The expenditure side shows the following large variations :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Land revenue ...	...	20,53,	34,	...
Stamps ...	...	58,	...	...
Forest ...	...	1,92,	...	...
Registration ...	...	58,	...	...
Courts of law ...	59,	...	...	...
Police ...	1,03,	...	...	...
Education ...	1,44,	...	49,	...
Medical ...	...	83,	37,	...
Scientific and minor departments ...	72,	...	24,	...
Superannuation ...	1,01,	...	17,	...
Stationery and printing ...	...	91,	...	...
Irrigation, interest ...	52,	...	...	...
" works ...	90,	...	...	...
Minor irrigation works ...	74,	...	...	...
Civil works under civil officers ...	1,03,	...	30,	...
" " " public works officers ...	10,97,	...	69,	...

The fall in stamp, forest, and registration charges is simply the result of the transfer of liability to the Imperial account. A like transfer of Rs. 22,65, under land revenue was partly set off by the inclusion for the first time in the public accounts of the cost of partition amins, by increases in settlement expenditure, and in the work on encumbered estates in Bundelkhand, and by smaller additions in the cost of sub-divisional and record-room establishments. The increased local land revenue charge was in the patwari budget. Higher payments in salaries to judicial officers and the revision of establishments account for the addition under courts of law. Large grants for parks and gardens and the appointment of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies caused the increase in provincial minor departments; the corresponding local increase was due to extension of veterinary work.

The grants made to municipalities in relief of the police charges, which were of larger amount than the special sanitation grants made in the previous year, account for the increase in provincial civil works under civil officers; while the village sanitation grants made to district boards caused the parallel increase in local charges.

212. The actual provincial receipts and charges may be thus compared with the budget estimates of the year :—

				Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	...	...	...	78,10,	75,27,
Income	...	...	...	3,72,47,	3,80,08,
Expenditure	...	...	...	3,97,07,	3,88,52,
Closing balance	...	...	...	53,50,	66,83,

213. The account of incorporated local funds for the year stands as follows :—

				Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	...	...	...	24,96,	25,59,
Income	...	...	...	1,33,17,	1,37,16,
Expenditure	...	...	...	1,36,81,	1,36,26,
Closing balance	...	...	...	21,32,	26,49,

214. When the difficulty of forecasting the exact working of a new contract is considered and allowance is made for the disturbing influences of lump additions to the funds and to the budget made just before the beginning of the year, it is clear that the estimates were satisfactory. The great increases in irrigation, excise, and forest revenue were more than could have been anticipated and the greater part of the savings in expenditure were caused by unforeseen delay in bringing into effect contemplated reforms.

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(Review of Municipal Administration, 1904-1905.)

215. The opening balance was Rs. 19,82,793, the income Rs. 69,55,194, the expenditure Rs. 68,17,592, and the closing balance Rs. 21,20,395.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50.—DETAILS OF CENSUS IF TAKEN IN YEAR OF REPORT.
(See under Chapter I of the Report for the year 1901-1902. Details of the last census.)

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Births and Deaths, XIII.)

Births.

216. The provincial birth-rate was 46·67 as compared with 46·13 in 1903 and 44·35, the mean for the previous five years. The excess of births over deaths per thousand of population was 11·97. The three districts which showed the highest birth-rates are in Bundelkhand, then come all the Rohilkhand districts. The birth-rate in municipalities and notified areas was 41·24 as compared with 42·88 in the previous year.

Deaths.

217. The death-rate was 34·70 against 40·28 in 1903 and 33·50 the mean for the previous five years. The decrease as compared with 1903 was due to the mortality from fever and measles being less. The death-rate in municipalities and notified areas was 48·75 against 55·50 in the previous year. The infantile death-rate was 226·6 as compared with 274·4 in the previous year and 229·4 the decennial average for the period 1891—1900. The districts which showed the highest death-rates are scattered over the province. The general decrease in deaths and increase in births accompanied the growth of prosperity. As has been stated in paragraph 9 of this report there was a downward tendency in prices.

Registration of vital statistics.

218. There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths verified by the medical officers, but even the numbers of the previous year were too small to be of much value. The number of entries tested by the local authorities declined, the percentage of omission found in this way was slightly greater than in 1903. Vaccinators also did less work in checking vital statistics. There is, however, no reason to suppose that the figures are more faulty than usual.

Cholera.

219. The mortality due to cholera was extraordinarily small, only 6,617 deaths, or ·14 per thousand against the decennial average of 1·20 and the quinquennial average of ·93. In only one district (Gonda) was the rate over 1·00, in three towns including Hardwar it was over 3·00.

Small-pox.

220. The mortality from small-pox was ·15 per thousand, about one third of the rate in 1903, but slightly higher than the quinquennial average. Allahabad had the highest rate ·83 among districts. Two towns in Bijnor had 13·35 and 3·92.

Plague.

221. The deaths from plague numbered 179,082 or 3·75 per thousand as against 1·77 in 1903. The proportion of males to females among the persons who died was about 3 to 4. The eastern part of the province suffered most. Ballia district had a rate of 17·63, two towns in Azamgarh had more than 100·00. The mortality was greatest in March and least in July. The number of persons inoculated was shown as 3,258, only four of them are said to have died from plague, but the information is untrustworthy.

Fevers

222. The death-rate declined from 27·65 to 23·92 which is 1·23 below the quinquennial average. October was the worst month. Muttra was the district with the highest death-rate 36·08, and Brindaban in Muttra was the first among the towns 58·19. The preventive measures employed were the improvement of drainage and the distribution of quinine. The destruction of mosquitoes and their larvæ does not find much favour with local authorities. More than half a million pice packets of quinine were sold, more than double the sales of the previous year.

223. The greatest number of suicides occurred in the districts of Hardoi, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad which adjoin each other, though they are in three different divisions, no common cause is apparent. The number of suicides among females increased considerably. The mortality caused by snakes and wild beasts fell from 5,864 to 5,590, it was greatest in the east of the province. The deaths 'from all other causes' declined owing to measles being less prevalent than in 1903.

52.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

(Report on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 for 1904-1905, report on Emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1904, and Twelfth Issue of Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, XXXV-4).

224. Emigrants were recruited only in Ghazipur district, the number was 101, less than half the recruitment of the previous year. Fifty-four garden sardars were licensed, but only 38 actually engaged labourers under Chapter IV of the Act, they worked under the supervision of a local agent deputed by the Tea District Labour Supply Association of Calcutta. A change in the management of the Association, and the prevalence of plague adversely affected recruitment. The emigration officer regularly inspected the depôt at Ghazipur, and found its condition satisfactory. The only irregularity discovered was unlicensed engagement of labourers in the Mirzapur district, the recruiters were prosecuted and fined. The rules worked well. There was no emigration under Chapter VI of the Act, but the Magistrate of Ghazipur received permits of specially authorized garden sardars during the year.

Inland emigration.

225. Of the persons registered for emigration from Calcutta 7,501 or 72.92 per cent. were recruited in the United Provinces, and 7,609 were born in the United Provinces, of the last number 5,207 actually embarked. Basti supplied more emigrants than any other district; Natal, Demerara, Mauritius, Trinidad took most.

Foreign emigration.

226. No statistics are available.

Immigration.

53.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(Report on the administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Medical Relief, XIV and XV.)

227. There were 508 dispensaries open at the close of the year, an increase of 8 as compared with 1903. The total number of in-door and out-door patients at public and aided dispensaries was 3,635,155. Owing to differences in the basis of calculation it is hard to make a comparison between the statistics for the year and those of previous years; the total attendance seems to remain fairly steady, but there is an unsatisfactory decrease in the number of patients at female dispensaries probably due to the distrust engendered by rumours about plague. On the other hand the number of visits paid to women at their homes by lady doctors and female hospital assistants has increased by more than a thousand. The number of patients treated at private non-aided dispensaries rose from 231,920 to 344,087, because sixteen more such institutions were included in the returns for 1904. The total of patients treated at dispensaries of all kinds amounted to about one-tenth of the population of the province.

Attendance at dispensaries.

228. The figures for attendance at dispensaries show that malarial fever was more prevalent than in 1903. It is strange that the death-rate from this cause was smaller, see paragraph 217 of this report. The obvious reason for the contrary tendency in the two sets of figures is that there was more sickness and less mortality, but the cause of death owing to the weakness of the reporting agency must often be wrongly recorded. There is no head for plague in the returns, so the cases that have been admitted cannot be distinguished from others included in the class "other general diseases." There was little small-pox or cholera.

Diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Operations.

229. The number of operations declined considerably, but the decrease was chiefly in operating on abscesses, and may be ascribed to an improvement in the general health of the people. There were nearly 70,000 cases of extraction of teeth, not far short of half the total number of operations. There were more than 5,000 cases of cataract and nearly 8,000 of hydrocele. There was not a single operation for appendicitis.

Financial.

230. The sum shown as the closing balance for 1903 was reduced by the exclusion of some fictitious items to Rs. 3,55,969 as the opening balance of 1904, at the end of 1904 there was Rs. 3,97,256 in hand. It is unnecessary to detail the changes in the sources of income, as the figures have been altered by an adjustment of the system of accounts. Subscriptions remained about the same, the total realized from the native population Rs. 1,06,795 is far from satisfactory. During the year the permanent Government grant for European medicines was revised and considerably increased. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,60,217, about Rs. 30,000 less than the sum spent in the previous year, the decline was due to the figures of 1903 having been swollen by a special grant for European medicines. Rupees 1,22,478 were spent on buildings, and Rs. 22,600 invested. An apparent decrease in the amount of invested capital was due to the exclusion of the funds of certain institutions. Progress was made in extending the Agra medical school to provide for the training of more hospital assistants, and in other important projects, particularly the collection of materials for a new civil hospital at Allahabad, and the extension of the Ishwari Memorial Hospital at Benares.

54.—SANITATION.

(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1904, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Sanitation, XIII.)

Municipalities.

231. A notice of the expenditure on sanitation and of the principal works of the year will be found in paragraphs 116, 117 and 118 of this report. Benares had the greatest daily consumption of water, 17 gallons per head of population, and the largest number of water connections 5,582. The analyses of filtered water were in almost all cases satisfactory. It is disappointing to find that the death-rates are higher than they used to be in big cities which have spent large sums on water-supply and drainage. To some extent plague is responsible for the increase in mortality, but there is also reason to suppose that the construction of water-works without the accompaniment of drainage did not improve the general health. The chief work of the year was therefore the extension of drainage, and this process will be continued in the future. There can be no doubt of the wisdom of the present policy, but one extraordinary fact may be noted, the town which had the highest death-rate in 1904, Kosi in Muttra is a place where there is no water-supply and where a drainage system was being carried out with professional agency under the best expert advice. At Benares a Dabdin system contact filter worked satisfactorily, the effluent was odourless and colourless.

Village sanitation.

232. A grant of one lakh was made for the sanitation of towns and large villages that were not municipalities or notified areas. The money was spent on cleaning up and improving the inhabited area and the surroundings. A new form of village inspection-book was issued for use in 1905.

Sanitary Board.

233. The Sanitary Board held five meetings and considered projects with a total estimated cost of over 15 lakhs. The fees charged on account of the Sanitary Engineer's services amounted to Rs. 19,163.

Fairs.

234. The usual fairs were held without any prohibition of attendance and were kept free of epidemics. The most important assemblages were visited by the Sanitary Commissioner or the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

55.—VACCINATION.

(Report on Vaccination, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, viz. Vaccination, XVI.)

General.

235. There were 922 vaccinators in 1904-1905, five more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,48,638, an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000, more than a lakh out of this was paid from provincial funds. The

1904-1905.]

VACCINATION.

41

Chapter VI.
VITAL STA-
TISTICS AND
MEDICAL
SERVICES.

cost of each successful case worked out to Re. 0-1-6. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,671,760, an increase of about 4,500. The number of successful primary cases was 1,517,491. The proportion of persons successfully vaccinated to a thousand of population was 33.25. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 97.62, not quite so good as in the previous year. The percentage borne by successful primary vaccinations to the number of births was 44.83 for infants less than one year old. As usual the people of Oudh were averse to the vaccination of young children. The figures are satisfactory on the whole, for plague might have been expected to interfere a great deal with work, and did seriously affect operations in some districts. Small-pox was worst in Allahabad district, where vaccination work is particularly bad.

236. Owing to plague the results were less than in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per thousand of population fell from 33.80 to 32.94. The proportion was greatest in Naini Tal. The Act is in force in all municipalities.

Municipali-
ties.

237. A provincial depôt was established at Patwa Dangar in Naini Tal district. The quantity issued thence was 21,049 tubes of glycerine lymph and 1,185 grains of lanoline lymph paste. The percentage of success obtained by the use of the glycerine lymph in primary cases was 93.33. The lanoline lymph was found more expensive and less pure. The receipts from sales were Rs. 105, and are expected to increase; this depôt supplied Nepal and places in Rájputána and Central India with lymph.

Supply of
lymph.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(See page 58 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

57.—EDUCATION.

(General Report on Public Instruction, 1904-1905, and tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, Education X.)

General
results.

238. The number of educational institutions open in the year was 14,211, as against 14,709 in 1903-1904. There were more public institutions (9,418—9,253) but fewer private. The total number of scholars was 502,389, about 500 less than in the previous year: the decrease was in the figures for private schools; for public institutions there was an increase of 5,183. The results may be considered satisfactory in view of the adverse influence of plague. The percentage of children receiving instruction was 7·02, for boys 12·91, for girls ·75. The classes which advanced the most were Brahmans and Native Christians, Muhammadans made some progress.

Expen-
diture.

239. The total expenditure was Rs. 57,30,323, or about Rs. 5,16,000 more than in 1903-1904. Provincial revenues provided more than 13 lakhs, district and municipal funds about 21½ lakhs, fees Rs. 12,38,000, private sources more than 9½ lakhs. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,14,510: of this sum Rs. 7,10,255 was spent on colleges, Rs. 16,70,342 on secondary schools, Rs. 12,24,517 on primary schools, the remainder on special schools. The indirect expenditure included Rs. 3,57,292 for inspection, Rs. 1,03,257 for scholarships, Rs. 7,73,425 for buildings. The increase in comparison with the figures of the previous year was Rs. 45,886 for colleges, Rs. 1,63,591 for schools giving general education, Rs. 27,248 for cost of inspection, Rs. 2,39,089 for buildings and apparatus, Rs. 2,31,000 for direct expenditure of all kinds, Rs. 2,84,000 for indirect expenditure. The sources from which the augmented expenditure was met were mainly (1) provincial revenues which contributed Rs. 1,61,000 more than before, (2) fees which yielded Rs. 1,26,000 more, (3) private sources which produced Rs. 1,27,000 more, chiefly for buildings.

Collegiate
education,
constitution
of University.

240. The Indian Universities Act, 1904, came into operation in the province on October 1st, 1904. The area assigned to the Allahabad University contains a population of 82 millions, it includes the Central Provinces (with Berar), Ajmer-Merwara, and the states in the Rájputána and Central India Agencies besides the United Provinces. The Hislop and Morris colleges at Nágpur, the Canadian Mission college at Indore and the Holkar college at Indore are now affiliated to the University. The new Senato formed according to the requirements of the Act was declared to be duly constituted on November 12th, 1904, and held its first meeting on January 14th, 1905. A provisional syndicate was elected, and provisional Faculties of Art, Science and Law were established. The Faculty of Engineering was abolished.

University
examinations.

241. The intermediate and degree examinations were postponed till the middle of July on account of plague. In comparison with the previous year there were fewer candidates for the M.A. and D.Sc. degrees: success was obtained by a larger proportion: the figures for the B.A. were much the same as before, and there was not much difference for the B.Sc. There were more candidates in the intermediate examination, but the percentage of success was much smaller because the results for the previous year had been abnormally good.

English Arts
Colleges.

242. One more unaided college, the Christian college of Allahabad, was opened. The number of students rose from 1,454 to 1,825, the increase was chiefly in unaided colleges on account of the low fees charged in them. The expenditure borne by provincial revenues was about Rs. 12,500 greater, than before. Fees covered about 20 per cent. of the total cost. The Muir Central College had 33 more students than in the previous year, the

Muhammadan boarding-house was enlarged: there is a satisfactory demand for men who have passed through the Science course. There was a slight decrease in the number on the rolls of the Queen's college, Benares: the examination results were fair. The Local Government has given a site for a boarding-house to the Canning college, Lucknow, and the Mahārāja of Balrāmpur has presented three lakhs of rupees for the building. The enrolment of the Agra college has fallen a little: subscriptions were collected for making a new hostel; the results were fair for the higher examinations, but poor for the intermediate. The numbers at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college, Aligarh, are rapidly increasing: the buildings are being extended: nearly Rs. 33,000 was collected by deputations during the year: 29 students passed the B.A. examination. The enrolment of the Meerut college has increased by 30 per cent. Government has granted Rs. 20,000 for a new boarding-house, and a larger sum has been raised by subscriptions; short-hand and typewriting are taught. Christ Church college, and St. John's college, Agra, are flourishing. The Central Hindu college is a very promising institution: the number of students increased by nearly 50 per cent.: the instruction in science is good, and there is a special lecturer on religious subjects. The Reid Christian college, Lucknow, is celebrated for the excellence of its commercial education in short-hand and typewriting. Bareilly college, after being threatened with the withdrawal of the Government grant, has made satisfactory progress in improving its financial position and erecting suitable buildings.

243. The number of students at the Sanskrit college, Benares, has risen from 427 to 473: this institution has much influence in promoting the study of the classical language of the Hindus. There are Oriental Departments attached to the Central Hindu college and the Canning college.

Oriental colleges.

244. The students attending law classes were considerably more numerous, but will decrease in consequence of the decision of the High Court to require a higher educational standard as a preliminary qualification from candidates for a pleader's certificate. The Thomason Civil Engineering college at Roorkee is steadily progressing: the gross educational expenditure was Rs. 1,66,809: there is a growing demand for passed students. The Government Training college for teachers has not yet been affiliated to the University.

Colleges for professional training.

245. There were two fewer schools, and the number of scholars declined by 600: there was a considerable increase of attendance in the English branch; the falling off was in the vernacular. More money was spent on each branch. There were 540 candidates from the province at the school final examination, 60 per cent. more than in the previous year, Government schools passed 80 per cent.; other schools about 70 per cent. There was a smaller increase (1,195--946) in the number of candidates from provincial schools for the entrance examination; about 70 per cent. passed. At the vernacular final examination there was a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number of candidates, and of 10 per cent. in the number passed. The sum spent on scholarships was Rs. 10,284 more than in the previous year.

Secondary education for boys.

246. The higher examinations showed that the study of science was being extended, but that history and geography required more attention. In spite of the revision of the curriculum there were complaints of over-work. Perhaps the inefficiency of the teachers is responsible for the difficulties of the students; much is being done to raise the qualifications of the staff, defects in the system of tuition should soon disappear. Owing to the abolition of the English middle examination the average standard of the boys who enter high schools after completing the middle course has sensibly fallen, this is another obstacle to the course of instruction. English is the subject in which there is most room for improvement, many of the masters do not know the language well enough to teach it, the students acquire faulty pronunciation. An important change has been made in taking out of the hands of the inspecting officer the promotion of boys from class to class and giving the power to the headmaster subject to the sanction of the inspecting officer. It is hoped that the control over the headmaster in this respect will in time need to be only nominal.

Curriculum and system of instruction in secondary schools.

INSTRUC-
TION.

Buildings and
boarding-
houses for
secondary
schools.

Primary
education for
boys.

Teachers and
management
of primary
schools.

Female
education.

Training
schools for
teachers.

247. Three new schools were built at a cost exceeding Rs. 22,000, and extensions were made in several places; but there are still many instances of unsuitable and deficient accommodation. The want of boarding-houses is severely felt. Six new buildings were constructed during the year, and others were improved.

248. The number of boys receiving primary education was 378,894, practically the same as in the previous year; 335,552 were attending primary schools, the remainder were in the lower classes of secondary schools, 245,134 were in State schools and 86,143 in aided schools. No doubt the figures would have been much larger if plague had not interfered with attendance. In the Agra division many schools had to be closed for fear of this disease. It is difficult to determine what has been the result of substituting aided schools for board schools. As far as statistics show, the policy has not been successful; but opinions differ as to its value, and the disturbing element of plague prevents the experience of the year from being accepted as a satisfactory guide. As in the case of secondary schools: the expenditure showed a considerable increase. The fees remained much the same on the whole; there were enhancements in some districts. Many new school buildings were made, but many more are required. The results of the upper primary examination were satisfactory.

249. Training classes are being started in each district for lower primary teachers with a short course of one year. It is not possible to admit them all to the normal schools, so this cheaper and quicker method has been devised. Annual meetings of untrained teachers are also held in most districts for instruction in the modern methods of teaching. These meetings are for the benefit of masters who cannot be spared for the normal school or training classes. In some districts circles have been formed and assigned to members of the district board for supervision, in the hope of encouraging an interest in education on the part of the gentlemen who administer the local affairs of the department. In places village committees have been constituted for the supervision of schools. Neither of these two last experiments has met with more than a comparatively small measure of success. The power of promoting boys from class to class has been given to headmasters as in the case of secondary schools: class IV, the end of the upper primary course, is alone excepted.

250. The number of institutions rose from 800 to 833, but on account of plague there was a fall of more than 200 in the number of scholars. There was an increase of about Rs. 3,000 in the expenditure on female education. Three more model schools were opened. There is a want of trained female teachers: at present men have sometimes to be employed as suitable women are not available. About 3,000 girls are reading in boys' schools. Eight women passed the B.A. examination: girls did better in the English examinations and in the upper primary than in the vernacular final. Of those who were successful, the majority were native Christians: they and Eurasians supply almost all the students to schools above the primary grade. Action could not be taken during the year on the report of the Committee appointed to discuss the best means of extending female education: the question is still under the consideration of Government. It is satisfactory to find in several districts indications of a growing tendency to give girls elementary instruction.

251. The number of students at the Government Training college, Allahabad, was 59, an increase of 11. More than Rs. 15,000 was spent on the buildings: a new teaching theatre and more class-rooms were made. The allowance of the teachers deputed for training to the college has been increased. It is satisfactory to notice that candidates for employment are as a rule superior to the teachers who come to go through the course. The superiority of the candidates shows that the department is attracting a better class of men. Knowledge is most backward in English and mathematics, many students when they first join the school have to work at these subjects before they are fit to be trained in the methods of tuition.

252. A fifth normal school was opened, the number of students rose from 475 to 536, there were 231 candidates who qualified at the examination. The maintenance of the five normal schools cost nearly Rs. 70,000. It has been decided to build five more such institutions, that each division may have at least one.

253. There were 21 scholars under training in the normal school for women at Lucknow : the Committee mentioned in paragraph 250 reported favourably on the work done there. Two more schools of this kind already exist under the management of missionary societies.

254. In the previous year the reintroduction of elementary general education caused a rapid increase in the number of boys at the Industrial school, Lucknow : in the year under report the enrolment grew still greater, from 94 to 161. There were 59 sons of clerks and mukhtars, 29 of artizans, 23 of servants ; all attended a course either in wood or iron work. No student reached the highest or final class ; but, so far as is known, all the boys hitherto educated at this school have obtained employment.

Schools for
technical
education.

255. In the Medical school at Agra the number of students rose from 258 to 297 : the results of the examinations were satisfactory : the women did well ; one of them obtained the first place. The preliminary educational test for candidates has been raised from the middle class Anglo-vernacular to the school final or matriculation examination. The hostel was nearly completed : it will provide accommodation for 168 students. The staff of instructors was strengthened.

256. It was decided to raise the Agricultural school of Cawnpore to the status of a college. A revision of the scale of the staff to provide more teachers on higher pay was sanctioned : the course of studies was made more elastic in order to embrace technical education in some kind of business. There were 61 scholars.

257. There was practically no difference in the number of institutions. The Philander Smith institute at Mussoorie and the Oak Openings school at Naini Tal have been amalgamated into the Philander Smith college at Naini Tal. There was a small decrease in the number of scholars. The expenditure on the part of Government was Rs. 2,22,355 : the ordinary grants increased by about Rs. 6,000. There were fewer candidates for the high and middle examinations : the results were best for the Roman Catholic schools.

Europeans
and
Eurasians.

258. The progress noticed in the previous year continued : the examination results were better, the field of instruction was enlarged and the methods improved. The expenditure rose to Rs. 25,816, about Rs. 4,000 more than before. There was a decrease in the profits of the factories, because more time was given to training. There were 180 boys, 29 less than in the previous year. Of the 156 boys released during the past three years only 11 are known to have been reconvicted, 33 are untraced, the remainder are leading honest lives. During the year one boy escaped : he has not been arrested.

Reformatory
school.

259. The figures are not trustworthy, but there has certainly been a fall in the number of schools and scholars. Perhaps owing to the absence of official responsibility, the prevalence of plague caused more interruptions at these institutions than at state schools. The elementary schools where the vernacular is taught seem to have suffered most ; Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian students appear to be more numerous than before.

Private
institutions.

260. Owing to plague, tournaments for high and district schools could be held in only two circles. Similar meetings do not gain popularity among boys of vernacular schools. Native physical exercises are no longer regarded with favour by the Department : they are unsuitable for some of the students. There were 16 itinerant gymnastic instructors and one peripatetic cricket professional. The number of the former is being increased, and the entertainment of the latter was a successful experiment. Moral training remained chiefly indirect, consisting of the influence of the teacher and the mental discipline of study.

Physical
and moral
training.

261. To obtain better vernacular readers for primary schools nine prizes of Rs. 500 each were offered for competition among authors willing to prepare books for approval. A committee, with the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I., as president, was appointed to report on the merits of the works submitted. A lower primary reader and an upper primary science reader with a sequel were accepted subject to certain conditions. These productions came from the

Text-books.

Staff and
administra-
tion.

Indian Press. A special language committee has been appointed to examine and revise the vernacular versions of all books in use. Official depôts are being gradually abolished owing to the spread of private booksellers.

262. The number of circles was increased from five to six by the appointment of an additional inspector. Three more posts for assistant inspectors were created and five for sub-deputy inspectors. The office establishment of the Director was strengthened at an annual cost of Rs. 6,750. Deputy inspectors, sub-deputy inspectors and headmasters of district board English schools were declared eligible for pension. An educational code was provisionally issued.

58.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

(Tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-1905, the Press, XII.)

Number of
works.

263. The number of publications registered in the year 1904 was 1,588, an increase of about 13 per cent. as compared with 1903. The total consists of 1,165 original works, 309 republications, and 114 translations; or, if divided in another way, of 1,421 books and 167 periodicals. Hindi works numbered 616, an advance of nearly 43 per cent.; there were 487 Urdu works a slight decrease. Sanskrit and English productions increased considerably. Among the subjects religion and poetry come easily first, covering more than two-fifths of the total between them. Language and fiction make up nearly one-fifth.

Subjects of
literature.

264. Religious controversy was a copious source of literature. Many books were written to defend or attack the Arya Samāj; their tone was generally bitter; advocacy of Christianity, Islam or Hinduism is the theme of another large section. The differences between Sunnis and Shiahhs have been made the subject of several works. The conflict between conservatives and social reformers has also been prolific. Another class of religious productions, not breathing a militant spirit, comes from some thoughtful Hindu authors, speculations on abstruse subjects marked by a vein of mysticism. The biographies chiefly relate to religious leaders. There is nothing to be specially noticed in poetry; the stories of Rama and Krishna form the subject of a large number of books. Urdu erotic poetry was well represented. More than half the novels are translations, the original stories have no particular merit. There are some useful historical works relating to India, mostly in Urdu; a well-written life of Omar Khayyam may also be noticed. Plague has produced a good deal of literature, mainly distinguished by crudeness of ideas. Good work has been done by the Benares pandits in Sanskrit; they have discussed grammar, rhetoric, logic, philosophy and astronomy. Arabic and Persian were poorly represented, especially the former.

The native
press.

265. The total number of newspapers on the register was 133, the majority were weekly or monthly publications. Twenty-four papers were started during the year: 16 of these were in Urdu and four in English. Among the new papers the Allahabad Law Journal, a weekly magazine, deserves notice. Eighteen old and five new papers became extinct. Meerut, Lucknow, Agra and Moradabad continued to take the lead in native journalism. The Central Hindu College Magazine, the Hindustan Review and Kayasth Samachar had the largest circulation in English. In Urdu the principal papers were the Arya Patra, the Satopkari and the Hindustani; in Hindi the Nigamagan Chandrika, the Rājput, the Bharat Jiwan, the Sarasswati, the Arya Mitra, the Chhatra Hitaishi, the Sanatan Dharm Pataka and the Ved Prakash.

Principal
topics of the
native press.

266. Japan's success in her war with Russia was welcomed. The Tibet expedition excited keen interest: the general opinion was against the charge of the cost to the Indian treasury. Afghan affairs attracted little attention. The harsh treatment of Indians in South Africa was resented. Co-operation between Hindus and Muhammadans in supporting the National Congress was advocated. On the occurrence of an affray between Europeans and natives, there was a tendency to accuse the authorities of showing partiality to the former. A number of protests appeared against the partition of Bengal. The Official Secrets Bill was regarded as a mistake; it was urged that Government

should guard its secrets by watching its servants, and not by hampering the press with penalties. The Universities Bill was opposed on the ground that it gave too much power to officials and missionaries. Lord Curzon's review of his administration was criticised unfavourably. Numerous measures were suggested for preventing the spread of plague, and the extension of female education was commended. On the whole the tone of the papers was moderate: there were no prosecutions of the press on the part of Government.

59.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(See page 66 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

60.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(Report on Lucknow Museum for 1904-1905.)

267. The net cost of maintaining the museum was Rs. 9,402. An additional sum of Rs. 7,400 was spent on purchasing new specimens and show cases. There were nearly 140,000 visitors, a considerably larger number than in the previous year. Great difficulty was experienced in the preservation of stuffed specimens: they collect insects which spread over the rooms. Important purchases of artware were made at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in December 1904. The dépôt kept for the benefit of artizans was attended with success. A valuable collection of ancient Egyptian pottery was acquired through the courtesy of the Beni Hasan Excavations committee. An iron tripod of Buddhist times was found at Allahabad, and 19 fragments of Jaina sculpture in black stone were discovered in Hamirpur district. The excavations made by the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey in Gorakhpur yielded 12 Indo-Scythian copper coins and a collection of terra-cotta objects. Mr. R. W. Ellis' collection of Græco-Bactrian and Kushan coins was purchased for Rs. 2,400. Some silver coins of great interest similar to Gupta coins were found in Fyzabad.

Lucknow
Museum.

CHAPTER VIII.

61.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(Report on the Archaeological Department, 1904-1905.)

General.

268. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 83,021. The greater part of the money was spent in the Agra district. In Lucknow with the help of contributions the Juma Masjid was repaired and renovated, the gateways of the Kaisar Bagh enclosure and the Alam Bagh house were restored, the Dilkusha Palace, the Sikandar Bagh and the Nawabi bridge were repaired. The important works done in other places were special repairs to the tomb of Nawab Shujaat Khan at Jahanabad in Bijnor and to the mosque and tomb of Makhdum Jahaniya and Balapir at Kanauj in Farrukhabad. Many photographs were taken, and some inscriptions copied. The late Mr. E. W. Smith's report on Sikandra was revised.

Agra.

269. In the Táj the water channels and balustrade of Saheli Burj No. 1. were restored and the platform there planted with grass: the special repairs to Saheli Burj No. 3 were completed: the tank and platforms in front of the Fatehpuri Masjid and Saheli Burj No. 4 were reconstructed. In the fort the balustrade at the edge of the steps leading to the Moti Masjid was restored, so were the west colonnades of the Anguri Bāgh and the balustrades and screens in the north-east bastion tower of the Jahangiri Mahál. The modern casemates and other military buildings in the western portion of the Diwan-i-am quadrangle were dismantled and the colonnades reconstructed. The plaster and the doors of the Machli Bhawan were repaired and renovated. Other important work was also in progress. In the course of these operations in the Fort a large quantity of white marble, valued at about Rs. 10,000, was discovered in a place where it had apparently been stacked for use in the times of the Mughal Emperors. In Sikandra the expenditure on restoration and special repairs was about Rs. 6,500. At Fatehpur-Sikri the most important work was the restoration of the King's stables. Zohra Bāgh kiosk was repaired.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(See page 68 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

270. It has been decided that ministers of the Episcopal Methodist Church of America are entitled to solemnize marriages under section 5(1) of Act XV of 1872 as persons who have received episcopal ordination. They therefore do not require licenses. Ecclesiastical.

64.—STATIONERY.

271. The total value of stationery stores supplied to the province in the year 1903-1904 was Rs. 4,13,144, or Rs. 904 less than in the previous year. The decrease Rs. 32,000 in the cost of the requirements of the Government Press was almost counterbalanced by the increase in the expenditure incurred for other offices, chiefly for the purchase of typewriters. Stationery.

65.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

272. The receipts of the year 1904-1905 amounted to Rs. 76,329 and were Rs. 7,362 less than in the previous year. The difference was mainly due to a fall in the demand for municipal forms. The expenditure declined from Rs. 6,26,464 to Rs. 5,69,382. This reduction (Rs. 57,082) was chiefly caused by a decrease in the amount of the bill of the stationery office. The contract rates for paper were the lowest on record. Less work was given to the Jail Department and private presses. The Naini Jail branch press was closed for five months on account of plague. The value of the work turned out by the press was much the same as in the year before. Government Press.